The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,653.—New Series. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 13, 1873. Subscription in Advance. {For a Year.....Rs. 42 / For Six Months ...Rs. 24} Including Postage.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Gazette*, in advance, for Town and Country, are now on the following reduced scale :—

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a line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight liner.

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For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

Domestic Occurrences: Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship CHALDEA, 1,433 Tons, 180 H.P., Commander J. Lewis, R. N. R. will be despatched, on THURSDAY, the 21st August 1873, at 4 P.M.

Leave BOMBAY	August 1873. 21	Leave Madras	September 1873. 7
„ Carwar	23	„ Coconada	7
„ Cochin for Narrakal ...	27	„ Vizagapatam	8
„ Alleppy ...	27	„ Bimlipatam	8
„ Tuticorin	29	„ Coringapore	9
„ Colombo	30	„ False Point	10
„ Galle	31	Arrive CALCUTTA	12
„ Negapatam	Sept. 3		

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

During the South-west Monsoon, viz., from 17th May 1873, to the end of August, it is uncertain whether communication can be maintained with the ports of Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, and Cochin, the Steamers will however call at these ports, weather permitting. Passengers for the Neilgherries can be landed at Narakal, six miles north of Cochin whence they may proceed by back water to stations on the Madras Railway.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Busreh, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BHAREIN, KOWEIT, and MAHOMERAH.

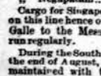
The s.s. INDIA, 1,059 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander J. Hexham, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 13th August 1873, at 2 P.M.

Leave BOMBAY	August 1873. 13	Leave BUSREH	Sept. 1873.
„ Kurrachee	17	„ Fao	1
„ Guadur	18	„ Koweit	1
„ Muscat	20	„ Bushire	3
„ Bunder Abbas	22	„ Linga	7
„ Linga	24	„ Bunder Abbas	9
„ Fahreen	26	„ Muscat	11
„ Bushire	26	„ Guadur	13
„ Fao	28	„ Kurrachee	16
„ Mahomerah	28	Arrive BOMBAY	19
Arrive BUSREH	29		

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will during the S. W. Monsoon despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every WEDNESDAY, and an Extra Steamer every SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock.

The days of departure during the fair Season commencing from 22nd September will be FRIDAY and MONDAY.

The Steam-ship INDIA, 1,059 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander J. Henderson, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 13th August 1873, at 2 P.M.

The Steam-ship PUNJAUB, 1,179 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander J. R. Gavin, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 16th August 1873, at 2 P.M.

The Steam-ship EUPHRATES, 803 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander J. Melville, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 20th August 1873, at 2 P.M.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government).—Steam Ferry Boats will ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at the undermentioned Bunders:—

Fares from Bombay to

Class.	Rewas.	Dhurumtur.	Oorun.	Hog Island.	Oolwa.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
First Class	0 3	0 2	0 3	0 3	0 6
Second Class	0 12	1 0	0 8	0 12	0 12
Third Class	0 6	0 8	0 4	0 6	0 6

The Rewas and Dhurumtur Ferry Steamer leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8 A.M. and 1 P.M. The Oorun, Hog Island, and Oolwa Ferry Steamer leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8-30 A.M., and Oolwa at 1 P.M. Passengers are required to obtain Tickets from the Bunder Clerk previous to proceeding on board.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

No. 33, Meadow Street, Bombay.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

MONTHLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, via SUEZ CANAL.

THE new, First-class fast Passenger Steam-ship FLORA, 2,320 Tons, 250 H. P., expressly built for the Trade with India, will be despatched for Trieste, via Suez Canal, on or about the 10th September. This Steamer has really good accommodation for Passengers.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

(Including a liberal Table, exclusive of Wine and Liquors transit through Egypt, and free conveyance of 3 cwt. luggage.)

	1st Class.		2nd Class.		Deck.
To Trieste	£45 0	.....	£35 0	.....	£19-0
To Port Said	£33 6	.....	£23 0	.....	£14-6
To Suez	£32 8	.....	£22 0	.....	£13-7

Children under 3 years of age, Free; above 3 and under 10 years, Half Fare.

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to the Agency of the Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company.

A. C. GUMPERT, Agent.

Bombay, Elphinstone Circle, 12th August 1873.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY. (VIA SUEZ CANAL.)

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

The regular Steamers leave.

GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGER RATES.

Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	£22	£15		£4
Suez	36	22		8
Port Said	38	24		9-10
Alexandria	39	25		9-10
Messina	50	34		14
Naples	50	34		14
Leghorn	50	34		14
Genoa	50	34		14
Marseilles (transhipment at Genoa)	52	35		14-10

Including Wines. Without Wines.

Children under 3 years, free of charge. Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Next Steamer from Bombay :—

ARABIA, on FRIDAY, 1st August 1873.

INDIA, on MONDAY, 1st September 1873.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For Hand-books of Information, Rates of Freight, &c., apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS,

Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 6th November 1871.

VIA CAPE TO HAVRE.

THE French Ship VILLE DE BRUXELLES, 396 Tons Register, A 1, now on her way to Bombay from the Malabar Coast, will load for Havre immediately on arrival. For Freight, &c., apply to Messrs. Ed. BAUDRY & Co.

BY ROYAL COMMAND.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S CELEBRATED STEEL PENS.

Sold by all Dealers throughout the World.

SHIPPING.

VIA SUEZ CANAL.

On Friday, the 15th August, 1873, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s S. S. DECCAN, 3,128 Tons, and 600 H.P.) Captain W. Soames, will LEAVE for SUEZ, as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Venice, Marseilles, Southampton, &c.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal, in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon, at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEO. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 8th August 1873.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Monday, the 25th August, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. GWALIOR, (2,514 Tons and 450 H.P.,) Captain N. Hazellwood, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on Friday, the 22nd August.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 11th August 1873.

DIRECT STEAMERS VIA THE SUEZ CANAL.

THE PENINSULAR and ORIENTAL COMPANY propose to DESPATCH their LARGEST STEAMERS from SOUTHAMPTON to INDIA DIRECT, via the SUEZ CANAL, as follows :—

Sept. 25	South'pt'n	to Calcutta	Oct. 30	South'pt'n	to Bombay
Oct. 2	„	to Bombay	Nov. 6	„	to Calcutta
„ 9	„	to Calcutta	„ 13	„	to Bombay
„ 16	„	to Bombay	„ 20	„	to Calcutta
„ 23	„	to Calcutta	„ 27	„	to Bombay
			Dec. 4	„	to Calcutta

PASSAGE MONEY TO BOMBAY

FIRST CLASS £96
SECOND CLASS £66

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 6th August 1873.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 14th instant, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale, at their Rooms, a quantity of Grey and Coloured Piece Goods, Twist, &c., &c.

10 Bales Grey Shirtings, 7 and 8 lbs.
4 „ „ 9 lbs. 45 inch.
5 Cases Bengal India Stripe Prin's.
A quantity of White and Green Paint.
27 Drums of Black Varnish.
On account of the concerned—
Ex s.s. John Adamson.
12 Drums Caustic Soda.
On account of Gordhun Veljee—
1 Case Prints.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 13th August 1873.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & CO., 40, Meadow Street.

AUCTION SALE OF SHARES.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 13th instant, Messrs. NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at 2 o'clock P.M., at the Share Bazaar, by order of Bhugwanjee Khoosalchund, on account and risk of the purchaser Rustomjee Manockjee, the following Shares :—

8 Shares of The Port Canning and Land Improvement Company, Limited, Nos. 3220, 3221, 3222, 137, 108, 85, 58, and 61. A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 13th instant, Messrs. NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at 2 o'clock P.M., at their Rooms, Meadow Street, No. 40.

A S—G L—1001-18—34 Bales Brown Paper.
A few Pieces of Woollen Cloth.
A quantity of Grey and White Piece Goods, Scarfs, Dhoties, Silk Bengal Mooglas, Eau de Cologne, &c., &c.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co.

Bombay, 13th August 1873.

BENNETT AND COMPANY, No. 4, Forbes Street.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, to be held at the respective premises, by order of the Mortgagees, and on account and at the risk of Waghjee Natha, and Kessowjee Waghjee, the Mortgagors, the following properties on THURSDAY, the 14th day of August 1873, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon :—

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of Government ground with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate without the town wall, at New Town, in Cumberla Street, in the sub-district of Mazagon, assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos 2,420 and 2,472, containing by admeasurement 400 2-9 square yards, be the same little more or less, and bounded as follows :—that is to say, on or towards the east by the Cumberla Street, on or towards the west by the Government vacant ground, on or towards the north by a passage and house of Akbar bin Mahomed Jaffer, and on or towards the south by a passage and house of Thacker Kessow Waghjee and Jetta Verria.

Also, all that piece or parcel of Government ground, with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate without the Fort of Bombay, at New Town in Khandia or Poorn Tank Street, in the sub-district of Mazagon, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 2,538, and in those of Assessment under No. 21, containing by admeasurement 214 square yards, be the same little more or less, and bounded as follows :—that is to say, on or towards the east by the Public Road called Khandia Street and Poorn Tank, on or towards the west by the public passage, on or towards the north by the house of Borah Allowoodeen Tumboowalla, and on or towards the south by a passage of water and house of the said Waghjee Natha.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 13th August 1873.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, 2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

AUCTION SALE of Handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass, and Porcelainware, on the 2nd Floor of Messrs. Graham's Building, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 13th instant, sale commencing at 1 o'clock P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the 2nd Floor of Messrs. Graham's Building, Fort, the handsome house hold Furniture, plated, glass, and porcelainware, &c., the same comprising cut and engraved glassware, handsomely painted white and gold dessert service, best electro-plated cruet stand, butter cooler, ice pitcher, a set of 4 dish covers in case, hotwater curry dishes, waiters, set of plated handle dessert knives and forks, and handsomely-carved black-wood furniture—such as dining room, pier, dressing, and washing tables, drawing-room and easy chairs, conversation and reclining couches, sideboard, dumb waiter, teapoys, halstand, compotes, table, reading and hanging argand lamps, table ornaments, flower vases, fine oil paintings and engravings, dinner cupboard, &c.

No catalogues, and the above is now on view.

SALE OF SHARES IN THE DHURRUMSEY POONJABHOY SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 13th August, at 2 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Share Bazaar, by order of Goolabdass Hurkisson and Ramchund Moteechund, and on account and at the risk of Navulchund Nanchund.

7 Shares in the Dhurrumsey Poonjabhoy Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited.

SALE OF VALUABLE JEWELLERY.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 14th instant, at 2 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will submit to Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of the Mortgagee and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor :—

1 Gold Vak set with Diamonds, Pearls, Rubies, and an Emerald.
1 Ruby Ring set with Brilliants.
1 Emerald Tippo or Breast-pins set with Diamonds.

Also, by order of Messrs. Pelly and Co., and on account and at the risk of Sobhagchund Bhoychund—

1 Handsome Ruby Ring set with Brilliants.

On account of the concerned—

4 Bunches Pearls.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 13th August 1873.

G. NICOLL & CO., BOOT AND SHOE-MAKERS, 30, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY, AND EAST STREET, POONA,

Have always on hand a very select Stock of Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's Boots and Shoes.

HEALTH RESTORED BY THE USE OF BRISTOL'S SUGAR-COATED VEGETABLE PILLS.

These Pills have justly acquired a widely-extended reputation for their wonderful cures of severe cases of sickness—cases in which all other Medicines had failed, and which had been given up by Physicians as beyond help—such as confirmed and lour-standing Liver Complaints, obstinate cases of Piles, Dropsy, &c., &c. But while admitting their wonderful curative powers in difficult cases, we wish to call attention to their great value in the everyday diseases of life, such as COSTIVENESS, for which they are a perfect specific; HEADACHE, relieved and cured by one dose; INDIGESTION always removed by them, and the stomach so toned and strengthened as to prevent a return. BAD BREATH cannot exist when the stomach is cleansed by

BRISTOL'S SUGAR-COATED PILLS.

PURELY VEGETABLE.

For LOSS OF APPETITE they are the only sure remedy, as they never fail in carrying off the depraved bilious secretions that float in the stomach and destroy the healthy, natural craving for food. Sour Stomach, Heartburn, Flatulency, and all Derangements of the Digestive and Excretory organs are promptly relieved and cured by them. The public should always bear in mind that Bristol's are the only Pills made of

PODOPHYLLIN AND LEPTANDRIN,

the only vegetable substances yet discovered that are really

ANTIBILIOUS,

to the presence of which invaluable resinoids the extraordinary success of Bristol's Pills may in a great measure be ascribed. It is necessary, however, that the sick should always remember that in all diseases that have their origin in the blood,

BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA,

that best of blood-purifiers, should be used with the Pills, the two Medicines being prepared expressly to act in harmony together. When this is done faithfully, we have no hesitation in saying that great relief, and, in most cases, a cure, can be guaranteed, when the patient is not already beyond human help.

For general directions and table of doses, see the wrapper around each phial of Pills; but as different constitutions require different doses to produce the same effect, it is better that each person ascertain by trial, the dose that suits their system, and take that dose, instead of following any general rule.

FOR SALE AT

MESSRS. TREACHER & Co., AGENTS FOR WESTERN INDIA.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

A LADY and GENTLEMAN proceeding HOME by the last P. and O. Steamer of August would be glad to TAKE CHARGE of ONE or TWO CHILDREN during the voyage in return for one passage. Address A. 100, care of the *Bombay Gazette*.

RATEPAYERS OF MAHIM AND WORLEE.—Mr. BLANEY will be happy to meet the Ratepayers of Mahim and Worlee on SATURDAY next, the 16th instant, at 3 P.M., at the Residence of the Rev. Bras Fernandes, to discuss with them the Municipal defects of the districts.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.—Ecclesiastical Side.

In the matter of the Letters of Administration with Will annexed of the Estate and Effects of SHA LUKHMIDAS JUGJIVANDAS, late of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, deceased.

MUNMOHUNDAS LUKHMIDAS ..... Applicant.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an application for Letters of Administration, with the Will annexed, of the Estate and Effects of SHA LUKHMIDAS JUGJIVANDAS, late of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, deceased, has been made to the High Court of Bombay by MUNMOHUNDAS LUKHMIDAS. All persons concerned therein are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated this 12th day of August 1873.

CRAIGIE, LYNCH, & OWEN, Applicant's Proctors.

PHOSPHORUS VERMIN EXTERMINATOR.

Of Extra Power. Effectually roots out Rats (Musk, Common Grey, or Bandicoot), Mice, and Cockroaches. Also destroys Crows.

Dogs, Cats, and other Domestic Pets avoid it.

PER BOTTLE Re. 1.

D. S. KEMP & Co., 7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

Just Published, Price Rs. 5.

THE ROD IN INDIA, BEING HINTS HOW TO OBTAIN SPORT, WITH REMARKS ON THE NATURAL HISTORY OF FISH, OTTERS, &c. AND ILLUSTRATIONS OF FISH AND TACKLE, BY HENRY SULLIVAN THOMAS, Md. C.S.

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

MANILLA CIGARS, No. 2.

A very fine Parcel has just been imported by the Undersigned.

"They are superb." *Letter from Political Agent received* 10-8-73.

In Boxes of 100.....Rs. 8 per Box.

D. S. KEMP & Co., SASSOON HOUSE, 7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

AKEODERMA.

The Stable, Kennel, and Menagerie Friend.

Eradicates Mange on HORSES, DOGS, CAMELS, CATTLE, ELEPHANTS,

And all other pachydermatous animals. Its beneficial effect on the skin is in many cases marvellous; healing sores, removing scars, and restoring hair, in the most unpromising cases; and producing a fine healthy coat.

Per bottle Rs. 1-8; per dozen Rs. 15.

D. S. KEMP & CO., SASSOON HOUSE, 7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

P. FUCKEERJEE & CO., HOUSE AND COMMISSION AGENTS, 1, CHURCH GATE STREET, OPPOSITE *TIMES OF INDIA*, FORT.

BOMBAY EXHIBITION PRIZE MEDAL AWARDED TO MESSRS. RUSSELL & Co. 1st JUNE 1873.

LADIES', GENTLEMEN'S, AND CHILDREN'S BOOT AND SHOE MANUFACTURERS, NEAR THE ORIENTAL BANK, BOMBAY.

RUSSELL & Co. respectfully inform the PUBLIC and GENTRY of BOMBAY that all ORDERS entrusted to them are executed with first-class material and workmanship.

Gentlemen's Porpoise Skin Elastic Boots	Rs. 14
Regulation Hessian Enamel Boots	„ 25
Do. Patent Hyde Boots	„ 30

Constituents will find the above Establishment cheaper than another.

Price List forwarded, post-free, on application.

All Orders must be accompanied by a Remittance or reference for Payment in Bombay.

RICHARD PARTRIDGE, Manager.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE FOR AUGUST 1873.

PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.

With a New Coloured Map.

CONTAINING, besides the other usual information, the latest alterations on the several lines of Rail way, and in the running of the Local Trains between Bombay and Bandora.

The monsoon alterations in the G. I. P., B. B. & C. I., East Indian Madras and Scinde, Punjaub and Delhi Railways, & passenger time tables will be seen in the Guide.

The Guide, having a large circulat on amongst Travellers, by rail and otherwise, is a most effective medium for Advertisements.

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Scale of Fares for Palanquins.
Scale of Fares for Boats for Bombay Harbour.

May be had at the Bombay Railway Termini, and of the following

Agents :—

Bombay	Thacker, Vining & Co.; J. and W. Watson & Co.; Hormusjee Sorabjee, Bookseller; Hammond's Refreshment Rooms; Messrs. Cooper & Co.; Auckland Hotel; Byculla Hotel; and Messrs. Atmaram Sagoon & Co.
Allahabad	Kellner & Co.
Alexandria	D. Robertson & Co.
Bangalore	"Spectator" Office.
Calcutta	Wyman & Co.
Ecutpoora	Railway Refreshment Rooms.
Kurrachee	"Sindian" Press.
London	G. Street, 30, Cornhill.
Madras	Higginbotham & Co., "Madras Times," and "Madras Mail" Offices.
Matheran	Chowk Hotel and Alexandra Hotel.
Ootacamund	"Observer" Office.
Poona	Treacher & Co.; D. S. Kemp & Co.; and Royal Family Hotel.
Umballa	Railway Refreshment Rooms.

VERY IMPORTANT TO OVERLAND PASSENGERS

OR THOSE ABOUT TO TRAVEL.

ASQUITH AND COMPANY

Invite attention to the following

SPECIAL KIT.

	Rs. a.		Rs. a.		Rs. a.
Deck Suits	17 0			Cardigan Jackets	9 8
Overland do	27 0	Sleeping Suits, each ...	6 8 to 17 0	Sheets, per pair	9 8
Warm do	35 0			Pillow Cases, each	1 8
Overcoats, and Inverness Capes, from	35 0 to 10 0	Air Pillows	6 0	Portmanteaus or	12 8 to 2 0
Dressing Gowns	23 0 to 23 0	Travelling do	2 0	Overland Trunks	28 0
Pyjamas (per Half Dozen.)	16 8	Rug Straps	2 0	Solid Leather	52 0
Oxford Shirts	36 0	Patent Lock Straps	5 0	Extra Large	75 0
White do	22 8	Waterproof Coats	15 0	Black Hide Bags	11 8
Best Shrunk Flannel	49 0	Pepper Collars, doz.	0 14	Extra Large	24 0
Silk and Wool	52 0	Linen do. do.	6 0	Cash Bags	6 12
Under Vests, from	14 0	Cambric Handkerchiefs do.	5 0	Courier Bags	6 8
Do. Pants	26 0	Cotton Socks 3d.	0 8	Money Belts	3 8
		Warm do. do.	15 8	Sovereign Boxes	3 0
		Bathing Drawers, each	2 0	Soiled Linen Bags	4 12

	Rs. a.
Sponge Bags	2 0
Sponges, Bath	3 8
Blankets, each	11 8
Long Rugs, or Scotch Mauds, from	15 0
Best Beech Overland Chairs, from	6 8
Do. do.	9 0
Warm Gloves	2 4
Do. Mitts	1 12
Do. Mufflers	2 0
Pin Scarfs, from	1 0
Sailors Knot	1 12
Travelling Caps	3 8
Travelling Hats	3 8

23 & 24, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

ESTABLISHED IN BOMBAY IN 1842.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO., OF LONDON, BORDEAUX, BOMBAY, AND CALCUTTA, IMPORTERS AND EXPORTERS OF WINES, SPIRITS, AND LIQUEURS, INDIA PALE ALE BOTTLERS. WINE MERCHANTS TO

H. M. THE QUEEN.
THE HIMALAYA CLUB.
THE NYNEE TAL CLUB.
THE SIRHIND CLUB.
THE WINDHAM CLUB.
THE REFORM CLUB.
THE UNIVERSITY CLUB.

H. R. H. PRINCE OF WALES.
THE BENGAL U. S. CLUB.
THE CAWNPORE CLUB.
THE LUCKNOW U. S. CLUB.
THE BOMBAY CLUB.
THE TUTICORIN CLUB.
THE ATHENÆUM CLUB.

1873.

REVISED PRICE LIST.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s well-known WINES, SPIRITS, and LIQUEURS comprise every possible requirement on the part of Consumers. They consist of the following, and are sold in quantities of not less than One Doz. Quarts or Two Doz. Pints :—

CLARETS.

	Per doz. Qts. Rs. a.	Pts. Rs. a.		Per doz. Qts. Rs. a.	Pts. Rs. a.
MOUTON	32 0	17 0	MEDOC (Red Cap)	15 0	9 0
RAUZAN	25 0	13 8	MEDOC (White Cap)	13 0	...
PALMER	22 0	12 0	PETIT MEDOC	11 8	7 8
LAROSE	19 0	11 0	HAUT SAUTERNES	22 0	12 0
St. JULIEN	17 0	10 0	BARSAC	17 0	9 0

BURGUNDIES.

CHAMBERTIN (Red)	32 0	17 0	MACON (Red)	21 0	...
NUITS (Red)	26 0	...	VOLNAY (Red)	21 0	11 8
CHABLIS (White)	26 0	14 0	CHABLIS (Light)	17 0	...

DRY CHAMPAGNES.

MAGNUMS (Finest Dry)	86 0	...	GRAND VIN (Fleur De Sillery)	45 0	24 8
FINEST DRY SPARKLING	44 0	23 8	FINE SPARKLING	38 0	20 8
Do. HAMPER, containing 24 Half Pints, Rs. 27.	...	...	GOOD SPARKLING (Star)	31 0	17 0

GERMAN WINES.

NONPAREIL SPARKLING MOSELLE	38 0	20 8	NONPAREIL SPARKLING HOCK	38 0	20 8
MUSCATEL SPARKLING MOSELLE	34 0	18 8	MUSCATEL SPARKLING HOCK	34 0	18 8
MOSELLE, STILL, BRAUNEBERGER	26 0	14 8			
HOCK, STILL, MARCOBRUNNER	34 0	...	HOCK, STILL, JOHANNISBERGER	42 0	22 0
„ „ FORSTER TRAMINER	34 0	...	„ „ RUDESHEIMER	27 0	15 0
„ „ HOCHHEIMER	24 0	13 8	„ „ STEIN WEIN	27 0	...

SHERRIES.

AMONTILLADO, A 1 (Gold Seal)	36 0	...	AMONTILLADO (Black Seal)	31 0	...
AMOROSO	28 0	...	BLUE SEAL	21 0	...
GREEN and BROWN SEAL	23 0	...	YELLOW SEAL	21 0	...
PINK SEAL (Vino de Pasto)	20 0	...	WHITE SEAL	17 0	...
MARSALA, VIRGIN (Pale)	16 8	...	MADEIRA, EAST INDIA	36 0	...

SACRAMENTAL WINE.

ROTA TENT ..... Rs. 26 per Dozen Quarts.

PORTS.

A 1, OLD CRUSTED (Black Seal)	34 0	...	BLACK SEAL, a Dessert Wine mature	24 0	13 0
A QUALITY, GOLD CAP, an invalid's Wine	28 0	15 0	RED SEAL, a good quality Wine	18 0	10 8

SPIRITS.

OGNAC, BLACK CAP, very old	45	42 38 & 33	RUM, JAMAICA	26	& 23 0
„ YELLOW CAP	28		GIN, LONDON OLD TOM		... 21 0
„ WHITE CAP	25		IRISH AND SCOTCH WHISKY	25	& 22 0
„ BLUE CAP	20		GENEVA		... 19 0

LIQUEURS.

ASSORTED, in one dozen Pint case only	...	26 0	CHERRY BRANDY	28 0	15
CURACOA, Orange and White	38 0	20 0	ORANGE BITTERS	20 0	...
MARASCHINO DI ZARA	38 0	20 0	KILLTHE CROW (Bitter)	27 0	...

INDIA PALE ALE.

In Casks containing 3 dozen Quarts ..... Rs. 16 8 per Cask | In Casks containing 6 dozen Pints ..... Rs. 22 8 per Cask

GUINESS' STOUT.

In Casks of 3 dozen Quarts ..... Rs. 16 8 per Cask | In Casks of 6 dozen Pints ..... Rs. 22 8 per Cask

TERMS.

Credit allowed, references being satisfactory. Liberal Discount for CASH. Unexceptional Terms to Messes, Clubs, Co-operative Societies, Merchants and Traders buying largely.

2, DEAN LANE, BOMBAY.

MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT.

ESTABLISHED IN 1851.

UXBRIDGE HOUSE, 7, CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

MRS. LAKE,

MILLINER, DRESS MAKER, OUTFITTER, SILK MERCER, &c.

A LARGE AND CHOICE SELECTION OF

FASHIONABLE MILLINERY

ALWAYS IN STOCK.

ALL SUPPLIES RECEIVED PER "OVERLAND MAIL"

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

TUESDAY, 12TH AUGUST 1873.

EXCHANGE on London has declined, but the amount of bills offering is small.

In Government Securities there have been sales made at lower prices, and the tendency is for lower rates.

Bank Bills, 6 months' sight	1s. 10¾d. 1s. 10¾d.
Credit Bills, do.	1s. 10¾d. to 1s. 10 13/16d.
Documents, do.	1s. 10¾d.
Bank Bills, 3 months' sight	1s. 10 · 81d.
Credit, do.	1s. 10 9/16d.
Documents, do.	1s. 10⅝ to 1s. 10 11/16d.
Bank Bills, demand	1s. 10 3/16d. to 1s. 10¼d.
On Calcutta Bank Bills, 60 days' sight	99⅞ to 99 11/16d.
Do. demand	100¼
On Madras, 30 days' sight	99⅝
Do. demand	99⅞
On China Honse Bills, 60 days' sight	226.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent.	111¼
Four & half per cent.	106¾
Four per cent.	104½
Four & half per cent. (Public Works Loan)	106
Five per cent. Debenture Loan, 1866-67	103½
15 years' Debenture Loans	102½
10 years' do. do.	105
8 years, do. do.	103
Six per cent. Municipal Loan House Rate	112
Do. Market Rate	112
New French Loan 5 per cent, fully paid up of 1871 and 1872	92
New French Loan instalment paper of 1872	94
Paris Municipal Loan (Debenture Rs. 137) per Bond	115.

Rates of discount at New Bank of Bombay—

Loans on Government Paper on demand	4½	per cent.
Fixed Loans on do. to 3 months'	6½	,,
Do. do. over 3 do.	6½	,,
Do. on Merchandise	7½	,,
Cash Credit do. to 3 months'	6½	,,
Do. do. over 3 do.	6½	,,
Do. do.	7½	,,
Bank Bills	6½	,,
Mercantile Paper	8½	,,

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 10-8 6
Carolus	290
Mexican Dollars	222
Five-Franc Pieces	224½
Bar Silver	107½ to 107¾
Gold Leaf	16-12
Bar Gold 10 ca. English 100 touch	16-14
Australian Gold 100 touch	16-13

FREIGHT REPORT.

TUESDAY, 12TH AUGUST 1873.

No change to report; there is scarcely anything doing. The Royal Saxon has been chartered, Calcutta to Dundee, at £3-12-6 per ton.

London	Cotton, Cases, Seeds	No ships.
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£2 7s. 6d. to £2 8s 9d.
	Wooden Ships ,,	£2 8s. 0d.
	Myrabolams	£1 15s. 0d. nominal.
	Coir bdls	£0 19s. 0d. nominal.
	Seeds	£2 0s. 0d.
Havre	Cotton, Coffee	No ship.

Overland Steamers—

Venice		£2 18s. 0d. nominal.
Trieste		£3 0s. 0d. nom.
Liverpool		£2 17s. 6d. to £3 0s. 0d.
Havre Cotton		£3 0s. 0d.
Liverpool via Suez Canal	Wheat	£2 10s. 0d.
	Seeds	£2 10s. 0d.
	Cotton	£2 10s. 0d. to £2 12s. 6.
China	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 22 per ton.
	,, Opium	Rs. 25 to 30 per chest.
	Sailing Ships	Rs. 4 per bale nominal.
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 3½ per ton.
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 15 port charges.
Mauritius		Nothing doing.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

TUESDAY, 12TH AUGUST 1873.

STRONG inquiry for Colaba shares at increased rates. Spinning shares steady. Press shares dull.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Nomi. value of each	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	5 p.ct.	Agra Bank	90
72,000	1,000	all	6 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,430
10,000	500	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Bombay New	795½
10,000	500	10s	5 p.ct.	Do 2nd Res. Issue	272½
5,250	1,000	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Madras	1,120
10,000	250	all	8 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk of L. & China	275
40,000	281½	all	12 p.ct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	410 nl.
40,000	200	all	Nil.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	150
80,000	250	125	4 p.ct.	National Bank of India	121
10,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	495

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

.....	£20	21 8 3	p.c	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	237
.....	£20	10 9 1 3	do.	Do. New £20 Shares	126
.....	£20	13 10 7	do.	Ditto	
.....	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,125
.....	£18	19 6 3 1	do.	Do. New Shares	

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

500	1,600	all	50 p.c	Alexandra Spinning	1,455
500	2,500	all	100*	Alliance Spinning	2,675
300	2,000	all	100	Bhowanagger M. & P. Co.	1,700
900	1,000	all	20*	Bombay United	1,200
1,600	150	150	25*	Broach Mills	225
2,500	2,000	all	...	Dhurumsey Spinning	1,610
750	2,000	all	200 p.c	Great Eastern	2,275
750	1,000	all	...	Jewraj Ballo Mills	1,155
2,500	1,000	all	140 p.c	Manockji Petit's	1,295
900	1,000	a	40 p.c	Mornarjee Spinning	1,200
800	2,500	all	150 p.c	Oriental	3,350
400	2,500	400	240 p.c	Royal	2,225
500	1,000	all	...	Soonderdas Spinning	1,325

* Per share for the half-year.

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,880	150 p.c	Akbar Cotton Press Co.	1,800
200	2,000	1,100	150 do.	Albert Co. Kurrachee	775
250	3,000	850	Nil.	Alexandra Press Co.	225
150	12,000	11,000	100 p.c	Apollo Press Co.	6,450
200	2,000	all	200 p.c	Bombay Press Co.	1,150
200	500	all	50 p.c	Do New	290
350	1,000	1,000	100 p.c	Broach Cotton Co	775
100	1,500	...	...	Carwar Company	1,500
500	1,800	all	40	Colaba Press Co.	4,700
350	2,000	all	250 p.c	East India Press Co.	2,700
150	8,500	all	500	Fort Press Co.	5,400
300	2,000	1,800	75 p.c	Framji Cowasji Press Co.	400
200	1,000	all	200 p.c	Fremel Press Co	710
200	5,000	5,000	225 p.c	Hydraulic Press Co	2,150
250	5,000	1,467	75 p.c	Imperial Press Co	825
200	400	350	425 p.c	Mofussil Press & Co.	705
120	2,500	all	250 p.c	Prince of Wales Press	2,100
200	1,000	all	...	Sassoon's Press Co.	650
400	85	750	435 p.c	Scindia Press Co.	450
100	1,000	750	...	Scinde and Punjab Cotton Press Co., Limited	1,075
145	1,500	1,350	Rs. 85	Victoria Press, Madras	1,150
125	850	all	8 p.c	Vic. Cot. Gin & Press Co.	800
450	...	...	...	Volkart United Press Co.	975

* Per share for the half-year.

MISCELLANEOUS.

.....	2,500	1,500	105 p.c.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,365
1,000	50	11	11 p.ct	Bombay Gas Company	65
500	500	300	15 p.c.	Landing and Shipping Co. of Kurrachee Ld.	130
2,150	200	100	9 p.c.	Malabar Company Ld.	102
1,000	50	all	12 p.c.	Mechanics B'd'gs Co.	25
2,000	500	all	45 p.c.	Preacher & Co	410
2,000	250	all	40 p.c.	Viegas Patent Slip Co.	55

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

	Date of L'dation			
.....	95	19½	...	Bank of China
.....	250	2	Mar. '66	Central Bank
.....	...	...	...	East India Bank
.....	200	13	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula
.....	200	70½	May '67	Royal Bank

SALES AND PURCHASES.

PIECE GOODS.

A very small business has transpired yesterday, owing chiefly to the unwillingness of importers to sell of the current rates. The demand for the interior shows but a slight improvement, and is as yet confined to the districts of Ghauts and Guzerat. On account of the other districts there is almost no demand. The following sales are reported to have been made by European firms yesterday:—

500 pieces	Grey Shirtings	40 in. 39 yds. 6¼ lbs.	Rs.	4 7 0
500 ,,	,, ,,	40 in. 39 yds. 8¼ lbs.	,,	5 14 6
500 ,,	Blue, Orange & White Prints	24 in. 28 yds.	,,	4 3 0
750 ,,	Black & W. Prints	24 in. 28 yds.	,,	2 14 0
500 ,,	Orange Prints	24 in. 28 yds.	,,	3 2 0
750 ,,	,, ,, ,,	24 in. 28 yds.	,,	3 2 0

COTTON.

There has been no change in the state of the market, and prices have not quotably altered. The following purchases are reported to have been effected by European firms yesterday:—

50 candies	Wadwan	at Rs. 194½
25 ,,	Julgaum	at ,, 192
15 ,,	Broach M. G.	at ,, 208

YARNS.

We have no remarkable change to report in the position of the market, and values are as a rule just as they were previously reported. The undermentioned sales have taken place yesterday:—

3,000 lbs. Mule	No. 30's	at 9½ as. per lb.
3,000 lbs. Water	No. 30's	at 10 5/8 as. ,,
600 lbs Mule	No. 100's	at 22 as.

METALS.

No sales are reported.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVAL.

Augt.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
12	Zambesi (s)	Cates	Calcutta, July 29.

The ship Flying Venus, Dodson, to Calcutta, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The steamer Chaldea, to Coast, Calcutta, and China, was entered out for loading yesterday.

DAILY IMPORTS.—12TH AUGUST.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Atalanta (s), 183 bars and 14 casks iron and 10 rolls lead sheets, Dhurumsey Jewa.

FROM LONDON.

Wimbledon (s), 22 packages papers, Abdoolhusein Luckmanjee; 5 cases brass sheets, Abdoolahboy Abdoollaby; 60 packages beer, Manockjee Jamsetjee; 6 cases cochineal, Cooberdass Khoosaldas; 3 cases cochineal, Ghelabhoy Havojee; 33 casks beer, P. and J. Radelia & Co.

FROM GENOA.

Arabia (s), 440 boxes brandy, Nowrojee Ardaser & Sons.

India (s), 25 cases brandy, Jamsetjee Nowrojee.

DAILY EXPORTS—12TH AUGUST.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

William Woodbury, 157 bales rags, Heerachund Cupoorchund & Co; 100 bales cotton, George Lockhart & Co.; 85 bales cotton, R. L. King & Co.

Sir Charles Napier, 50 bales cotton, George Lockhart & Co; 44 bales cotton, Khateeydass Hurmookroy.

Dido (s), 30 bales cotton, Rajee Adam Essack; 56 bales cotton, Goculdass Buroolall; 35 bales cotton, Mooljee Goculdass; 63 bales cotton, Yulubdass Manchund; 9 bales cotton, Dyall Ruttoosey; 8 bales cotton, Venichund Joytadass; 35 bales cotton, Purmanund Luckmeedass; 40 bales wool, Mooljee Jaitha; 125 bales cotton, Goculdass Heerjee & Co; 40 bales wool, Huridass Gangjee.

Deccan (s), 6 bales wool, Ruzubally Alirazs.

Wimbledon (s), 125 bales cotton, Goculdass Heerjee & Co; 39 bales cotton, Rowjee Pragjee; 3,500 bundles coir yarn, Sakerey Khetsee.

FOR LONDON.

Deccan (s), 3 bundles E. tusk, and 10 bales hides, Abdoolryman Ahmed; 9 cases nutmegs, Runchordass Vithuldass; 22 bales hides and skins, R. L. Southern & Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Dido (s), 1 bag coffee, Austrian Lloyds Agency.

FOR SUEZ.

Deccan (s), 1 box Cambay stone, Jogjeewan Purmanund.

COLABA OBSERVATORY.

Results of Meteriological Observations made at the Government Observatory, Colaba, Latitude 18 deg. 53m. 45s. N., Longitude 4h. 51m., 12-3 East. Height of Barometer above the Sea—37 feet.

August.	Means of Observations taken at 6 A.M., 10 A.M., 2 P.M., 4 P.M., and 10 P.M.								Wind.			
	Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fah.	Temperature of the air	Wet-bulb Thermometer	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity of Air	Extent of Cloud by Day (the Sky being divided into 10 parts)	Maximum temperature of Air read at 9½ A.M. on following day.	Minimum temperature of Air read at 9½ A.M.	General Direction.	Movement in 24 hours.	Rain Gauge 4½ feet above the Ground.
	In.	O	O	O		O	O			Mls.	In.
4	29·689	80·7	77·2	76·0	856	8·0	84·5	77·8	WSW, W. WSW, W. WSW.	493	0·05
5	·657	80·7	76·8	75·2	837	8·0	83·4	77·7	WSW, WNW. W, WSW, W.	432	0·04
6	·680	80·1	77·0	75·9	871	7·2	83·4	78·5	SW. WSW. SW, SSW.	425	0·22
7	·750	81·0	77·5	76·2	854	7·0	84·5	77·5	SW, WSW. SW, SSW.	438	0·04
8	·768	78·7	76·8	76·1	916	7·8	80·9	76·9	WSW, SW. WSW, SW. W, WSW. W, WSW.	439	0·24
9	·782	80·7	77·0	75·5	844	6·8	83·4	77·5	WSW, SW. WSW, SW.	455	0·00
10	·789	79·7	76·9	75·9	884	7·8	82·4	75·6	SW, WSW. SW.	420	0·45

Fall of Rain during the Week ..... 1·04
Registered between 1st January and 3rd August ..... 39·27

Total Fall of Rain between 1st January and 10th August..39·31

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—AUGUST 11.

Magee, Captain, 12th (Bengal) Regiment, on duty, from Ferozepore.

August 12.

Templeton, Lieutenant, 21st (Madras) Regiment, from sick leave from Sydney.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, August 9.)

Surg T H Henelley, of the Meywar Bheel Corps, having been relieved from the officiating charge of the Erinpoora Irregular Force by Surg H D S Compigne on the afternoon of the 4th July 1873, has been granted ninety days' privilege leave of absence from 5th July 1873.

Dr Henelley has been permitted to avail himself of the leave without rejoining his permanent appointment.

Maj C K M Walter, Officiating Political Agent, Marwar, has been granted privilege leave of absence for twenty-one days, from the 26th July 1873, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of the same.

Lt Col A R E Hutchinson and Maj C G Gunning respectively delivered over and received command of the Meywar Bheel Corps on the afternoon of the 21st July 1873.

Capt G R Peart, Offg 2nd in Comd, Bhopal Bat, is granted privilege leave for forty-nine days, from the 26th May to the 13th July 1873.

Capt G R Peart, Offg 2nd in Comd, Bhopal Bat, rejoined his appointment on the 13th July 1873 from the privilege leave granted to him in Notification dated 2nd Aug 1873.

GREAT TRIGONOMETRICAL SURVEY OF INDIA.

Capt J Herschel, RE, Depy Supt, 2nd grade, is granted thirty days' subsidiary leave preparatory to furlough from the 1st Aug, or such date as he may avail himself thereof.

Mr James McCarthy is appointed an Asst Surveyor of the 4th grade, with effect from this date.

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

Mr G Gough, an Asst Supt of the 3rd grade, availed himself on the 18th July 1874, of the six months' leave on private affairs granted to him in P W Dept Notification No 373 of the 27th May 1873.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Lt J T Wright, R E, Asst Engr, Chuckratta Road Division, availed himself on the forenoon of the 1st July 1873, of the three months' special leave granted to him in P W Dept, Special (Military Works) Branch, Notification No 8 of 16th June 1873.

RAJPOOTANA (STATE) RAILWAY.

Mr T W Bartlett, Asst Engr, 1st grade, attached to the Agra Division, Agra District, Rajpootana (State) Railway, returned to duty from the special leave granted to him by *Gazette of India* Notification No 318E, dated 3rd May 1873, on the forenoon of 30th July 1873.

Mr. T. W. Bartlett, Asst Engr, 1st grade, is transferred from the Agra Division, Agra District, Rajpootana (State) Railway, to the Jeypore Division.

This transfer is in the interest of the public service.

Mr C Thomson, Asst Engr, availed himself, on the 27th July 1873, of the two months' privilege leave granted him in Notification No 2 0 E, dated 10th July 1873.

Mr F E Lelsdi r, Overseer, returned to duty on the 1st Aug 1873, from the two months' privilege leave granted him in Notification No 149 E, dated 26th April 1873.

PUNJAB NORTHERN (STATE) RAILWAY.

Notification No 35, dated 19th April 1873, granting 3 months privilege leave to Mr W Harvey, Asst Engr, 1st grade, Ravee Section, is cancelled.

Mr W Foster, Asst Engr, 2nd grade, attached to the Burkrolla Division, passed the examination in colloquial Hindustani on the 11th July 1873.

Sergeant R B Tesling, Supervisor, 2nd grade, is transferred, for the benefit of the public service, from the Jhelum Bridge Division of the Rawulpindee District to the Ravee Section.

Notification No 42, dated 26th April 1873, granting two months' privilege leave to Mr W Bristow, Overseer, Chenab Section, is cancelled.

With reference to *Gazette of India* Notification No 402, dated 11th July 1873, transferring Mr T T Ryan, Ex Engr, 4th grade, from the Indus Valley to Punjab Northern (State) Railway, this officer reported his arrival at Lahore on the forenoon of the 15th July 1873. Mr Ryan is posted to the Ravee Section, which section he joined on the forenoon of the 19th July 1873.

Mr. R. Howarth, Supervisor, 1st grade, Chenab Section, is allowed one month's privilege leave, with effect from 11th Aug 1873.

Mr. G. Ducket, Supervisor, 2nd grade, Chenab Section, is allowed privilege leave for one and half months, with effect from the date he avails himself of it.

With reference to Government of India Notification No. 404, dated 13th June 1873, transferring Mr. R. J. Ives, Sub-Engr, 1st grade, to British Burmah, this subordinate was relieved of his duties on the Ravee Section of the Punjab Northern (State) Railway on the 21st June 1873, and left Lahore for Burmah on the 30th June 1873. This cancels Notification No. 69, dated 5th July 1873.

INDUS VALLEY (STATE) RAILWAY.

Mr. J. Chennell, Supervisor, 2nd grade, Indus Bridge Division, is granted two months' privilege and fifteen days' departmental leave, with effect from the date he may be permitted to avail himself of it.

Referring to this Office Notification No. 167 of 14th July 1873, Mr. W. Handy temporary Supervisor 2nd grade (on probation), is attached to the Larkhana Division, Upper Sind District.

Mr. H. S. Holland, Proby Asct, 4th grade, appointed and transferred to this line by Government of India, P W Dept Notification No. 454, dated 10th July 1873, reported his arrival at Moultan on the forenoon of the 30th idem, and is attached to the Central Office of Accounts.

With the sanction of the Govt of India, P W Dept, Mr G A James, Acct, 1st grade, held charge of the Office of the Depy Controller, Indus Valley (State) Railway, from the 9th to the 31st July 1873 (both dates inclusive).

Referring to Government of India, P W D, Notification No 472 of 14th July 1873, Mr D C Gordon assumed charge of the Office of the Depy Controller, Indus Valley (State) Railway, on the forenoon of this date.

Mr Edward Murray is appointed a temporary Overseer, 1st grade (on probation), and is posted to the Cawnpore Division, Moollan District.

Mr Corcoran is appointed a temporary Overseer, 1st grade, and is posted to the Sehwan Division, Lower Sind District.

Mr Patrick Lennox is appointed a temporary Overseer, 1st grade (on probation), and is posted to the Shoojabad Division, Moollan District.

NEEMUCH (STATE) RAILWAY.

Privilege leave for thirty-one days from 15th Aug 1873 is granted to Mr H B Addis, Asst Engr, 1st grade, 1st Division, Neemuch (State) Railway.

Mr P W Dangerfield, Asst Engr, 1st grade, of the 1st Division, Neemuch (State) Railway, passed the examination in Hindustani according to the lower standard on the 7th July 1873.

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Under instructions from Horse Guards, Surg Major R F Andrews, 5th Lancers, is directed to return to England, by the earliest Government opportunity.

Under instructions from Horse Guards, Surg Maj J C Knipe is directed to return to England.

Under instructions from Horse Guards, Surg Maj J Atkinson is appointed to the 5th Lancers, for a period of five years under Article 15 of the Royal Warrant of 1st March 1873, vice Surg Maj Andrews, ordered to England.

Capt H W J Senior, Ben S C, lately offg in civil employ, is attached to the 34th N I, for duty, and directed to join.

Capt J E Waller, General List, Infy, recently returned from sick furlough to Europe, is posted temporarily to the 10th N I, for duty.

Official notification has been received of the undermentioned officers having been permitted to exchange to the battalions of their regiment specified, provided the public be put to no expense by the arrangement:—

12th Foot—Capt H Magee, 1st Bat, and Capt H D A Cuthill, 2nd Bat.

Lt J C Gillespie, A Baty C Brig R H A, is directed to proceed to Kussowlie and report himself to the Officer Commanding the convalescent depot for duty.

The Board of Examiners at Fort William have declared the undermentioned candidates to have passed the tests specified, agreeably to Section 2, Bengal Army Regulations, at the examination held on the 7th July 1873:—

High Proficiency in Hindi.

Schoolmaster W Gooding, 98th Regiment.

High Proficiency in Persian.

Capt C L Prendergast, General List, Infy.

Persian under para 2697, Bengal Army Regulations.

Lt A L A C Cook, 5th Bengal Cavalry.

Bengalee under para 2697, Bengal Army Regulations.

Lt C H Scott, R A, Offg Station Staff Officer, Darjeeling.

Higher Standard in Hindustani.

Offg Garrison Surg W Harvey, Fort William, and Lt H S Wheatley, 65th Regiment.

The undermentioned candidates are reported to have passed the examination in Punjabee on the 10th July 1873:—

Lt J W Ottley, Royal Engineers, Private J O'Brien, 39th Foot, Lt A W Darby, 54th Foot, and Lt J F Money-Simons, 24th Punjab N I.

The following orders are confirmed:—

Ferozepore Station Order, dated the 1st July 1873, appointing Surg Maj E O Tandy, 40th N I, to the medical charge of the Ord Dept at Ferozepore, with effect from the 25th April 1873.

Dated the 1st July 1873, appointing Staff Surg J Riddick, R A, to the medical charge of the Station Staff, in addition to his other duties, with effect from the 25th April 1873.

8th Bengal Cavalry—Regtl Order, dated the 20th March 1873, making the following appointments, consequent on the departure on furlough to Europe, of Capt R F C A Tytler, 1st Squad Sub and offg 3rd Squad Officer:—

Capt G NasCall, attached, to officiate as 3rd Squad Officer.

Lt J F D Fordyce, 2nd Squad Subn, to officiate as 1st Squad Subn.

10th Bengal Cavalry—Regtl Order, dated the 22nd April 1873, appointing Capt A J T Weichman, attached, to officiate as 3rd Squad Officer, with effect from the 20th April 1873.

15th Bengal Cavalry.—Regtl Order, dated the 8th July 1873, directing Capt R Atkins, 1st Squad Subn, to continue to officiate as 3rd Squad Officer, in addition to his other duties, with effect from 1st July 1873, vice Capt C O W Apperley, offg 1st Squad Subn, transferred to 1st Ben Cav.

1st Goorkhas.—Regtl Order, dated the 16th June 1873, appointing Capt C Mercer, 1st Wing Subn, to officiate as Adjt, in addition to his other duties, vice Lt and Adjt G F Churchill, on the sick list since 16th May 1873.

Sappers and Miners—Corps Order, dated the 10th July 1873, appointing Lt G W Bartram, RI Engrs, to officiate as Doing Duty Officer, vice Lt W W Darby, Royal Engrs, deceased, with effect from 8th July 1873.

Addendum.—To Presidency District Order, dated the 21st Feb 1873, confirmed in G O C C 14th March last, p 140, directing Lt W Hallen, Qrmr 37th N Infy, to assume charge of the office of Garrison Quartermaster, vice Maj C J Hughes, proceeding on furlough; after the words Garrison Qrmr, add—in addition to his other duties.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—

Royal Horse Artillery—Lt J F Harman, (2 Bat F Brig), to England, overland, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

Royal Artillery—Capt and Adjt J A Tilard, (16th Brig,) to England, overland, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

Lt J A Curtin, (C Bat 18th Brig,) to England, overland, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

Riding Master E Nugent, (9th Brig,) to England, overland, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

21st Foot, (1st Bat)—Maj (Bt Lt Col) W P Collingwood, to England, for fifteen months from date of embarkation, on private affairs.

29th Foot—Sub-Lt C T Barrow, to England, overland, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

31st Foot—Lt F Mogg, to Bombay, for one month from date of leaving regiment, to appear before a medical board.

52nd Foot—Capt C J Wyndham, to England, for six months from date of embarkation, on private affairs.

Bengal Staff Corps—Maj W H Garton, (doing duty at Delhi,) to Simla, Nynee Tal, and Murree from the 17th Aug to the 15th Oct, on private affairs.

Major R J Walker, (offg 2nd in Command and Wing Officer 17th N I,) to Bombay, from the 9th to the 25th July, on private affairs.

Lt M A Gray, (2nd Wing Subn 38th N I,) to Calcutta, and the hills north of Deyrah, from date of leaving regiment to the 15th Oct, on private affairs.

General List, Infantry—Capt H E Elliott, (Qr Mr 4th N I), to port of embarkation, for one month from date of availing himself of it, preparatory to furlough to Europe, on private affairs.

British Medical Staff—Staff Surg Maj J Irvine, M D, (in medical charge of the Gwalior Circle,) to Bombay, for one month from date of availing himself of it, to appear before a medical board.

This cancels the leave granted in G O C C 21st May, p 234.

Surg W J Tyrrell, to Bombay, overland, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

British Medical Service.—Staff Surg Maj F P Newland, for four months from the 29th June, to remain at Darjeeling, on medical certificate, in extension of privilege leave.

The C-in-C in India is pleased to sanction the retirement, and to make the following appointments:—

50th Regiment.—Subject to approval by H M, Capt John J. Paterson Fox is permitted to retire from the service, receiving the sum which may be awarded him by the Army Purchase Commissioners as the value of his commission. Dated 22nd July 1873.

105th Regiment.—Lt William Douglas Graham to be Adjt, vice Kelly, promoted, subject to approval by H R H the Field Marshal Comdg-in-C. Dated 3rd July 1873.

6th Native Infantry.—Capt R. H. Inglish, attached to the regiment, to be Wing Officer, vice Shaw, deceased. Dated 29th July 1873.

34th Native Infantry.—Capt H. W. J. Senior, S C, to be 2nd Wing Sub, vice Christopher, appointed to the Commat Dept. Dated 26th July 1873.

42nd Native Infantry.—Maj Alfred Tulloch, S C, to be Wing Officer, vice Beeston. Dated 26th July 1873.

4th Goorkha Regiment.—Capt F F Rowcroft, Wing Officer, to officiate as 2nd in Comd, vice Chesshyre, appointed as officiating Asst Adjt General of Division. Dated 26th July 1873.

Capt C J Farquharson, attached to the regiment, to officiate as Wing Officer, vice Rowcroft. Dated 26th July 1873.

Local rank is assigned to the undermentioned officer:—

48th Regiment.—Lt H Bowen to be Capt, from the 4th June 1873.

The following orders are confirmed:—

Rawulpindee Division Order, dated the 13th July 1873, placing the services of Surg G R Daphtary, M D, at disposal of the officer comdg Pe-hawur district.

Saugor Station Order, dated the 5th July 1873, appointing Capt T. Walker, E. Bat. 8th Brig R A, to officiate as Station Staff Officer, Saugor, in addition to his own duties, with effect from the 6th July 1873, vice Capt G. A. Way, Ben S C, who vacates his appointment on proceeding on furlough.

Dugshai Station Order, dated the 8th July 1873, appointing Surg J. A. McCracken, M. D., 37th Foot, to the medical charge of the military prison at that station, with effect from the 4th July 1873.

Peshawur Station Order, dated the 15th July 1873, directing Surg C J McKenna, 26th N I, to proceed to Meerut, for duty with the 5th N I.

6th Bengal Cavalry.—Regtl Order, dated the 19th July 1873, appointing Lt C W Muir, 2nd Squad Sub to officiate as 3rd quad Officer, in addition to his other duties, with effect from the 12th July 1873, vice Capt E H E Kemmis, offg 2nd Squad Officer.

16th Native Infantry.—Regtl Order, dated the 31th June 1873, appointing Capt R H Salkeld, 1st Wing Sub, to officiate as Adjt, in addition to his other duties, vice Capt A B Clare, proceeded on furlough.

17th Native Infantry.—Regtl Order, dated the 10th July 1873, making the following arrangements, in room of Major R. J. Walker, officiating 2nd in Comd and Wing Officer, proceeded on leave:—

Capt H. I. Wheler, offg Wing officer, to officiate as 2nd in Comd and Wing Officer, in addition to his other duties.

Lt H. J. Barr, Qrmr, to officiate as Wing officer, in addition to his other duties.

43rd Native Infantry—Regtl Order, dated the 9th July 1873, making the following officiating appointments, with effect from the 6th July 1873, in consequence of Capt H. M. Evans, Wing Officer, having rejoined from the appointment of offg Brig Maj, Eastern Frontier District:—

Capt H M Evans, Wing Officer, to officiate as 2nd in Command.

Capt G D Read, attached, to officiate as Wing Officer.

POSTAL NOTICES.

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

	Date.	Mail. closes.	Arrival. packet.
United Kingdom	Aug. 15	3-30 P.M.	4-30 P.M.
Kurrachee	,, 16	3-30 P.M.	12 A.M.
Persian Gulf via Kurrachee	,, 13	11 A.M.	12 A.M.
Australian	,, 23	4-30 P.M.	(No after packet.
China	,, 25	4-30 P.M.	4-30 P.M.
Mauritius, Reunion, &c.	,, 29	3-30 P.M.	4-30 P.M.

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mail Steamers of the P. and O. S. N. Company leave Bombay during the second half of the current year.

Letters will be received at the General Post Office up to 3-30 P.M. Newspapers, Books, and Patterns, up to 1-30 P.M.

Registered Letters up to 1 P.M. Letters presented for registration after that hour will be received up to 3 P.M. on payment of an additional fee of 2 annas on each letter. The additional fee to be paid in stamps affixed to such letters.

Late letters, if fully prepaid by means of stamps in respect both of postage and of late letter fee (4 annas each), will be received at the Pier Post Office from 3-30 to 4-30 P.M.

The latest hour for posting Overland covers at the several Branch Post Offices will be 1 P.M.

Fully prepaid letters will be received on board the Overland Mail Steamer after 3 P.M. up to starting time (5 P.M.) by the payment of an additional fee of Eight Annas. All others will be refused.

The postage chargeable on letters sent to the countries mentioned below *through Trieste* is as follows:—

	Present Rates per ½ oz. Annas Pies.	Revised Rate per ½ oz. Annas Pies.
Austria, Lusavara German States, Austrian Post Offices in Turkey	8 8	8 0
Belgium, Denmark, Netherlands, Switzerland, Moldavia, Wallachia	4	9 0
Servia		

POSTAGE BY THE BRINDISI ROUTE.

The Postage rates chargeable on Correspondence forwarded "via Brindisi," to the United Kingdom, or places served through the United Kingdom, are as follows:—

For the United Kingdom.

Each Letter per ½ ounce—annas 8.

Each Newspaper per 4 ounces—annas 2.

Each Book or Pattern Packet not exceeding one ounce—1 anna and 4 pie; not exceeding 2 ounces—annas 2, 8 pies; not exceeding 4 ounces—annas 4, 8 pies; every additional 4 ounces—annas 4 8 pies.

The full prepayment of Correspondence forwarded via Brindisi is optional and all covers not fully prepaid will, unless specially marked by the senders for transmission by any other route and conforming to its conditions, be forwarded via Southampton.

The Overland Mail Steamers, for the second half of the current year, will leave Bombay as follows:—

Friday	Aug. 15	Monday	7 P.M. Oct. 20
,,	,, 22	,,	,, 27
,,	,, 29	,,	Nov. 3
,,	Sept. 5	,,	,, 10
,,	,, 12	,,	,, 17
,,	,, 19	,,	,, 24
Monday	7 P.M. Sept. 26	,,	Dec. 1
,,	Oct. 6	,,	,, 8
,,	,, 13	,,	,, 15
		,,	,, 22
		,,	,, 29

CHINA MAILS.

The China Mail Steamers, for the second half of the current year, will leave Bombay as follows:—

Monday	4 P.M. Aug. 25	Tuesday	4 P.M. Nov. 18
,,	Sept. 8	,,	Dec. 2
,,	,, 22	,,	,, 16
Tuesday	Oct. 7	,,	,, 30
,,	,, 21		

Registered letters will be received until 1 P.M. on the respective days.

POSTAGE ON LETTERS FOR ZANZIBAR.

Under a Treasury Warrant received from Her Majesty's Post Master General, the postage on letters for Zanzibar forwarded via Bombay to Aden by the Mail Steamers of the P. and O. S. N. Company, and thence by the B. I. S. N. Company's Vessels, is increased from 4 annas to 8 annas per half

adequate to the protection of the salt revenue. It has therefore become necessary to make better and more stringent provision for controlling the manufacture, storage, possession and transport of salt in the Presidency, and it is with this end that the present Bill has been framed. The hon. member mentioned that salt smuggling now prevailed in the Concan to a very large extent. One of the characteristics of the Bill is that the Governor in Council may at his discretion direct the summary suppression of any salt work within the Presidency on payment as compensation of the market value of such work if sold free of all incumbrances, deducting the value, if any, of the land and of any buildings thereon which are capable of being applied to any other purpose than the manufacture of salt. His Excellency may also withdraw a licence for manufacturing salt at any salt work whatever which, on an average of any three years, shall not have produced yearly at least five thousand Indian maunds of salt. It will thus be seen that the Bill confers large powers upon the Governor with regard to extensive private property, and it is because this is the case that so long a time as six weeks has been allowed to the Select Committee to hear objections and report. Colonel Kennedy brought in his Bill for enabling Government to levy tolls on public roads and bridges in the Presidency. Some of the hon. members scanned the schedule attached to the Bill, and at once pounced upon the item—"on every foot passenger, 0-0-3 pies." His Excellency the Governor, the Advocate-General, the Hon. Narayen Wassoodew, and the Hon. Mr. Munguldass, condemned this charge as a retrogression from Western enlightenment, and so great was the disapprobation which it called forth the moment it was noticed that I do not believe it will occupy a permanent place in Colonel Kennedy's measure. A Select Committee is to report on the Bill within a week. The Hon. Mr. Rogers' Bill to provide for the periodical inspection and the management by competent engineers of steam boilers and prime movers attached thereto in the city of Bombay and within certain districts in the Presidency of Bombay, was read a first time and referred to a Select Committee, who are to report in a fortnight. The object of this measure is already known to the public. Men must manage boilers who are fit to do so, and although there is some vagueness about who shall be "a competent person" from whom they must receive certificates of competency, the general scope of the measure is very beneficial. The Hon. Mr. Gibbs introduced his Bill for the better management of municipal affairs in mofussil towns and cities. Most of the sections regarding conservancy are extracted from the Bombay Municipal Act. One effect of the Bill will be to abolish little shabby Municipalities which are scattered up and down the Presidency and do not deserve the name of Municipality. The Advocate-General very humorously cited the case of one of those Municipalities—Seroor, in Sattara—which annually raises about Rs. 60, and annually expends this enormous revenue in maintaining a puttiwalla! The Bill was referred to a Select Committee, who are to report on or before the 15th of September. Colonel Kennedy's Bill to amend Bombay Act No. II. of 1864, providing for the periodical survey of steam vessels, and to provide for the examination of engineers of steam vessels, was read a first time. This Bill ought to put a stop to proceedings by which some Dockyard officials have hitherto been profiting considerably—chiefly for instance, the Master Builder. Vessels are to be exempted from examination which are provided with Board of Trade certificates, and certain ports of survey outside of Bombay are to be established. At present almost every vessel, whether it possesses a Board of Trade certificate, is examined by Mr. Mathews and Mr. Jamsetjee, the Master Builder, and is compelled to pay the fee accordingly. The Council will meet again on the 8th September, and sit day after day until the accumulated Bills are cleared off.

BOMBAY.

THE LIBRARY AT BROACH.—A new building is being erected for the library at Broach.

A CAPITAL SENTENCE.—A native woman has been sentenced to death at Broach for murder.

SURAT MUNICIPALITY.—During last month the income of the Surat Municipality amounted to Rs. 7,358-0-11.

RAIN AT AHMEDABAD.—The fall of rain registered at Ahmedabad up to the 6th inst. amounted to twelve inches.

RAINFALL AT TOOLSEE.—The total rainfall at Toolsee up to Saturday last was 57 inches 79 cents at the hill, and 59 cents 86 inches in the valley.

THE DACOITY AT PARDEE.—The Superintendent of Police at Surat has gone to Pardee to make enquiries into the dacoity recently committed there.

A PILGRIMAGE.—It is said that Mr. Chugunlal, Karbharee to the Bhownuggur Durbar, proceeds on a pilgrimage to Benares with a large number of followers.

WANT OF RAIN AT BHOWNUGGUR.—There is a great demand for rain at Bhownuggur. There was none at all last month. The total fall amount only to about four inches.

DR. BLANEY, we notice, has asked his constituents to meet him at the residence of the Rev. Braz Fernandez on Saturday to discuss the municipal defects of their districts.

THE MURDER AT DEESA.—A short time ago a Hindoo merchant by name Maneeklal was murdered at Deesa. The perpetrators of the crime have been arrested, and are now on trial.

A NEW CODE FOR THE PAHLUNPOOR DURBAR.—A new code of regulations for the disposal of civil and criminal cases is shortly to be published for the Pahlunpoor Durbar.

ASSISTANT JUDGE'S COURT AT BROACH.—The people of Broach intend to present a petition to Mr. Birdwood, District Judge of Surat, praying for the re-establishment of the Assistant Judge's Court at Broach.

A BRAHMUN WOMAN POISONED.—About a week ago a Brahmun women, residing in a village near Bhownuggur, was poisoned by her paramour, who gave her some native sweetmeats to eat. The accused is now in custody.

ASSAULT.—Two Goanese named Phillip Francis and Jewbo Manoel were charged before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee yesterday with assaulting one Hoogla Koondida. They pleaded guilty and were fined three rupees each.

A CHARGE AGAINST A POLICE INSPECTOR OF BROACH.—We observe from a Surat paper that a charge is at present pending against Mr. John Hycoop, district police inspector at Broach, before Mr. Anderson, full-power magistrate of the station.

THE BOILER EXPLOSION AT BROACH.—The Manager of the Anglo-Indian Cotton Ginning and Oil Press Company at Broach has been committed to take his trial before the Sessions Court, for doing on act rashly or negligently as to endanger human life.

REFUSAL OF DUTY.—J. Hurly, a fireman of the steam-ship Wimbledon, was yesterday charged before the Senior Magistrate with wilful disobedience of lawful commands in refusal of duty, and was sentenced to two weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

THE VEHAR LAKE.—The height of water in Vehar Lake for the week ending Saturday, 9th August, was 50 feet 1 tenth, the total rainfall up to the same period having been 45 inches 84 cents; in the corresponding week last year it was 48 feet, the rainfall being 51 inches 61 cents.

THE CASE OF THE PARSEE PRIEST AT NOWSAREE.—The young Parsee priest who created a row the other day in the Court of the Sooba at Nowsaree, and personally assaulted the Sooba, has been sent to Baroda by order of the Durbar, and it is believed that the case will be tried in the Baroda Residency Court.

PERMITTING THE ESCAPE OF PRISONERS.—Rama Harry, a sepoy employed in the House of Correction, was yesterday committed by Mr. Cooper, Second Magistrate, for trial at the ensuing Criminal Sessions of the High Court, on a charge of permitting the escape of three prisoners from the House of Correction.

THEFT.—Yesterday at the Fort Police Court, before the Senior Magistrate, a native was charged with stealing a copper vessel belonging to one Dhunsoop Buxeeram. The prisoner had already been severely punished, and his kneebone being dislocated he was only sentenced to a day's rigorous imprisonment.

THE AFFRAY AT MAHOWA.—The accused who were convicted and sentenced in the Mahowa Mahajun case by the native judge at Bhownuggur preferred an appeal to the Superior Court. We learn that the Appellate Court has ordered the acquittal of two of the convicts, and reduced the punishments of the others.

KILLING FOWLS IN BARODA STATE.—With reference to the petition recently submitted by the Parsee residents of Nowsaree to the Resident at Baroda, against the order made by H. H. Mulharao, preventing them from using fowls, &c., Colonel Phayre has ordered that there be no prevention in bringing fowls, eggs, &c., from any part of British territory and using them for food.

SUNKERSETT CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients treated in this dispensary during the last month was 2,520. Of these, 811 were new admissions, consisting of 362 Hindoos, 239 Mooselmans, 182 Parsees, 17 Christians, and 11 of other castes, the daily average attendance being 81·29. The following prevailing diseases were registered:—Intermittent fevers, affections of the stomach and bowels, catarrh, bronchitis and rheumatism.

AUSTRALIAN HORSES FOR INDIA.—By the Australian mail which arrived yesterday, we learn that the ship Hereford, 1,439 tons, sailed from Melbourne for Calcutta on July 5th with 230 horses. The ship The Bruce, 1,200 tons, had also been chartered for this employment to Calcutta via Madras for £1,750; and the City of Agra, 1,073 tons, for £900—the former ship finding water and fittings for the stock, the latter having all necessaries supplied by the charterers.

A NOTED THIEF.—At the Fort Police Court, before the Senior Magistrate, yesterday, one Abdool Lutiff, a noted thief, was charged with stealing certain silver ornaments, valued at Rs. 41, belonging to Beebee woman, and was sentenced to receive ten stripes. The same man was charged with having in his possession a silver whistle and a silver chain, reasonably suspected of being stolen or fraudulently obtained. He was convicted and sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

THE steamer Zambesi, which arrived yesterday morning from Calcutta, is the latest addition to the splendid fleet of the P. and O. Co. The Zambesi is the first of a new class of boats, the Gwalior which left Suez on the 8th instant for Bombay, and the Nizam, just launched, being sistership. The Zambesi is 2,421 tons gross, 1,542 tons nett register, 310 horse power, and classed in Lloyd's Register 100 A. 1. She is about 300 tons smaller than the Cathay class of steamer; but will carry nearly as much cargo, owing to curtailed passenger accommodation. The Zambesi conveys the Europe mails of 22nd instant.

COTTON EXPORTS FROM SIND.

FROM a statement submitted to Government by Mr. W. T. Cole, Collector of Customs, Kurrachee, we see that during the month of July last, 1,597,176 lbs. (4,085 bales,) of the aggregate value of Rs. 4,51,450, were shipped from ports in Sind, in the Bombay Presidency, to foreign or external ports; 1,330,000 lbs., valued at Rs. 3,83,050, were shipped to Hongkong; 196,224 lbs., valued at Rs. 50,200, to London; 31,572 lbs., valued at Rs. 8,200, to Liverpool; and 39,200 lbs., valued at Rs. 10,000, to Genoa.

SHIPPING ITEMS.

THE S.S. INDIA, which is advertised to sail on the 1st September next, left Aden for Bombay on the 10th instant.

THE S.S. ARABIA, which left Bombay at 8 o'clock on the 1st instant, passed Aden on the 11th instant on her homeward voyage.

THE SHIP FLYING VENUS, 1,777 tons, Captain T. Dodson, will sail to-day for Calcutta, with a cargo of 10,000 Indian maunds and 9,086 cantars salt.

THE BARK PERSIAN PACKET, 427 tons, Captain J. F. Sacheel, arrived in harbour on the 11th instant from Rangoon (June 12th) with a cargo of 3,619 bags rice, 1,082 bags gram, and 1,662 pieces planks and scantlings. The vessel is consigned to Mr. Hajee Mirza Shuffee Misky.

THE P. & O. Co.'s S.S. ZAMBESI, 1,542 tons, Captain G. F. Cates, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta (July 29th). She touched at Madras and Galle with the following passengers:—From Sydney—Mr Mailland, Dr. and Mrs. Sheriffe and child. From Melbourne—Lt. Temple, Mr. Rutherford, Mr. Thompson's servant. From Singapore—One native. From Galle—Mr. Robinson. From Sydney to Venice—Mr. Dunn and Mr. Fraser. She brought some cargo transhipped from the P. and O. Co.'s S.S. Pekin from China. From China—134 packages silk, 30 packages silk piece-goods, 6 boxes specie, 1 package pearls, 3 packages gold leaves, 3 packages sovereigns, 58 packages unknown, 42 packages bangles, 919 bags sugarcandy, 8 packages apparel, 18 packages tea, 4 packages merchandise, 11 packages silk umbrellas, 36 packages glass beads, 6 packages paper, 1 package Chinaware, 8 packages white copper, 4 packages umbrellas, 9 packages clothes, 1 package silverware, 15 packages crackers, 70 packages bags of cash, 1 package leaf, 1 box tin, and 1 box beads. From Calcutta—9 packages merchandise, 2 casks unknown, 50 bags seojee mucky, 2 packages hocking sticks and tools, 10 bundles ivory, and 1 case broad cloth. From Ceylon—1 box sovereign. Transhipped from Australian steamer—1 dog, and 10,723 packages, consisting of hides indigo, jute, linseed, &c., for different ports of Europe.

STATE OF THE TIDE AT BOMBAY.

HIGH WATER.			August.		LOW WATER.			
Time.		Height.			Time.		Height.	
H.	M.	IN. FT.			H.	M.	IN.	FT.
2	34 m	5 2	Wednesday ...	13	8	34 m	5	1
2	44 a	6 6			9	9 a	6	5
3	25 m	4 4	Thursday	14	9	21 m	3	6
3	21 a	5 0			9	54 a	5	9
4	24 m	3 9	Friday	15	10	14 m	2	1
4	4 a	3 3			10	50 a	5	0
5	44 m	3 4	Saturday	16	11	25 m	0	11
4	58 a	2 1			11	53 a	4	7
7	1 m	3 1			.....		.....	
6	15 a	1 6	Sunday	17	0	46 a	0	3
8	35 m	3 7			1	10 m	4	6
7	48 a	1 4	Monday.....	18	2	30 a	0	6
9	39 m	4 1			2	24 m	4	7
9	2 a	1 9	Tuesday.....	19	3	39 a	1	1

Moon—Last Quarter, 15th, 9h. 31m. A.M.

FOOTBALL.

THE match played on Monday evening was Lawyers and Bankers *versus* The World, and after a pleasant and well-contested game, ended in favour of the World. Owing, no doubt, to the holidays, the attendance was smaller than usual, several good players being absent from each side. The World had the advantage in numbers, but as the Lawyers and Bankers played a very strong team, the sides were pretty evenly matched. Playing against the wind the World (Reds) kept the ball well up towards their opponents' goal, and at one time almost obtained a touch-down between the posts, Read making a splendid "run in," but he was collared just on the post, and ere long the ball was out of danger, Yellow forwards taking it through by a capital charge. At half-time sides were changed, and now the Reds had the game much their own way, forcing the Yellows to touch-down over and over again, besides obtaining two touch-downs, one by a fine "run-in" of Cope's, and the other by a pretty bit of play made by Hatch. They were not, however, near enough for a "try at goal," and therefore the ball was merely "punted out," resulting in a scrimmage. For the Yellows the two Peiles played well as "back" and "half-back," the younger as a matter of course losing a jersey. Murray, Cartwright, H. Tunner, Boevey, Hart, and Forbes did good service for their side, whilst for the World Lushington made some mighty kicks. Read and Cope made some fine runs, and Roberts, Foulger and Hatch distinguished themselves at different stages of the game. The ground was in good condition and the players were refreshed by the delicious cool breeze which blew. Spectators were again numerous, and considerable interest was manifested in the game.

AHMEDNUGGUR RACES.

THIRD DAY.—SATURDAY, 9TH AUGUST.

The third and last day of this meeting nearly proved a signal failure, as only one race could produce three runners. There has been a lack of *life* and *money* throughout the meeting, especially at the lotteries. The running of the Aga's stables has been commented on in general terms of censure, as Aga Moochoul Shah's horses, and H. H. Aga Khan were *supposed* to run in entirely separate interests, but in the races did the direct opposite: in the Derby, Moosa Shakun (entered by H. H. Aga Khan) making the whole of the running for Mozuffer (entered by Aga Moochoul Shah), and the same tactics being carried out in the Challenge Stakes by Cyrus and Mozuffer. To mark their disapprobation of such collusion, the stewards weighted Mozuffer with 12st. in the "Free Handicap for all Arabs," and it was universally hoped that the "Persian Brigade" might receive the same award, whenever they should pursue the same tactics.

The following is an account of the racing:—

1ST RACE.—Hurdle Race. For all horses. 1½ miles. Over 6 flights of hurdles.

	st. lb.		
Captain Hogg's.....	b aus g Wenlock ..	10 10	Owner 1
Mr. Fernely's.....	ch aus g Claimant..	1 0 10	Owner 2
Captain Cooke's.....	b c b g Pasha	9 10	Mr. Martin... 0

Wenlock lay behind until nearing the last hurdle, when he came away, and won easy. The rider of Pasha cut a "voluntary."

2ND RACE.—The Stewards' Handicap. For all horses. 2 miles.

	st. lb.	
Mr. Framjee's	b aus g Victor	8 7 Blackburn W. O.

3RD RACE.—The Winners' Handicap. For all Arabs 2 miles.

	st. lb.	
Dr. Anderson's.....	g a h Light Dragoon	8 7 Finch..... 1
Aga Moochoul Shah's	g a h Mgauffer	9 10 W. Brewley... 2

This was the race of the day, each horse having its backers. The result showed the excellent judgment of the handicappers. The horses ran together the two miles, both jockeys being at work at the distance post, the weight telling on Mozuffer. Light Dragoon won a fine race by three quarters of a length.—Time 4m. 9½s.

4TH RACE.—Free Handicap. For all Arabs. 1½ mile.

	st. lb.	
The Borderer's.....	b a h Income Tax.	9 4 Major S..... 1
Mr. Havelock's.....	g a g Budder.....	8 6 Rowjee 2

This was a common canter for Income-tax, who won as he liked.—Time 3m. 5s.

Thus ends the Nuggur Meeting. The weather has been delightful; the Secretary as indefatigable as ever; and the three days' sport passed off without "a word."

THE ADJOURNED SELECTION MEETING OF THE JUSTICES.

YESTERDAY afternoon the adjourned special general meeting of the Justices of the Peace was held in the Durbar Room of the Town Hall for the purpose of hearing the result of the ballot taken on Monday declared by the Chairman. Mr. John Connon presided. The number of Justices present was considerably smaller than that of the preceding evening, probably owing to the publication of the result of the ballot in two of the morning papers.

The Clerk read the following communication from the scrutineers appointed by the Bench:—

TO THE CHAIRMAN OF THE BENCH OF JUSTICES.

SIR,—We have the honour to submit, in accordance with the resolution of the Bench of Justices conveyed to us this day (Monday), that we have duly scrutinised the voting lists of members proposed by the Bench for election to the new Corporation, and beg to annex a statement of the results, showing the names of twenty-seven gentlemen who have obtained the highest number of votes. We have given the names of eleven gentlemen in excess of the legal number to be elected in order to provide against any refusals to act.—We have, &c.

THOMAS BLANEY.
S. SHAPOORJEE.

Statement of the results, showing the names of twenty-seven gentlemen who have obtained the highest number of votes for the new Corporation.

Captain G. F. Henry.....	82 votes.
Hon. J. A. Forbes	77
John Connon, Esq.....	69
Hon. Narrayen Wassoodew.....	67
Dosabhoy Framjee, Esq.....	65
Lieut.-Colonel H. F. Hancock.....	65
Dr. R. A. Dallas.....	63
Hon. Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy	60
Shantaram Narrayen, Esq.....	54
James Taylor, Esq.....	53
Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Esq.....	52
Ardaseer Framjee Mõos, Esq.....	51
W. Martin Wood, Esq.....	45
Perozeshaw M. Mehta, Esq.....	40
Ahmedbhoy Hubbibhoy, Esq	38
Kahandas Muncharam, Esq.....	37
Dr. Atmaram Pandoorung	37
N. Spencer, Esq., (Senior).....	36
Bala Mungesh Waglé, Esq.....	34
W. G. Hall, Esq.....	34
Homejee Cursetjee Dady, Esq.....	34
T. Ormiston, Esq.....	33
Bhugwandas Purshotamdas, Esq.	33
Dr. Narayen Dajee	33
Gunputrao Bhasker, Esq.....	32
Rahimtoolo Mahomed Sayani, Esq.....	39
Jansardhun Succaram Gadgil, Esq.....	30

Note.—Seven of the votes which have been marked for Mr. Spencer, Sr., are not shown in the voting papers to be intended for him as distinguished from Mr. Spencer, Jr. We have assumed that they were intended for Mr Spencer, Sr.

THOS. BLANEY.
S. SHAPOORJEE.

Mr. Connon said if gentlemen who had been elected would state now if they did not wish to act, it would be very convenient. He thought some who had been elected by the rate-payers had also been elected by the Justices.

One or two Justices remarked that was not the case,

Mr. Connon—Not the Hon'ble Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy?

A Justice—No, no.

Mr. Connon—I thought that was so. I am glade the mis-impression in my mind has been corrected.

Mr. Pedder said Captain Henry had expressed to him his willingness to act, and he had no doubt he would act.

Mr. Connon said that, at the election meeting, he did not presume to intimate that he would not act, because he did not know that so many kind friends were going to vote for him; but the fact was many of his personal friends knew that he did not intend to act if elected to the Corporation. He was very much obliged to the friends who voted for him, but for reasons, official and private, he had resolved not to act.

Dr. Blaney, as one of the scrutineers, requested the Justices to decide as to the votes recorded for Mr. Spencer, whether they should be taken for Mr. Spencer senior or Mr. Spencer junior. The distinction was not made in the voting papers; and the scrutineers, he hoped, would not be held to blame for assuming they were intended for Mr. Spencer, senior.

Mr. Connon said he thought there could be no mistake about the matter. The votes were for N. Spencer, Esq., and they were understood to be for Mr. N. Spencer, senior.

Dr. Blaney said he mentioned the matter because he wished to avoid the chance of any remark being made afterwards as to the course taken by the scrutineers.

Mr. Connon said he thought no remark except for thanking the scrutineers for their work could be made. (Applause.) As for Mr. Spencer, he supposed he need not be called senior as his son might be called junior. He (Mr. Connon) had much pleasure in proposing a vote of thanks to the scrutineers. (Applause.)

Rao Saheb V. N. Mandlik seconded the proposition, which was carried by acclamation.

Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee then said—Gentlemen,—Before we separate I have a resolution to propose, which Dr. Blaney has kindly consented to second. It is one which requires only to be read to you, and I am sure it will be at once carried by acclamation. (Hear, hear. Mr. Dosabhoy read the resolution.) Gentlemen, many of you like myself have known Mr. Connon for many years. I first heard of his name when I was a school boy and knew him personally when he was editor of the *Bombay Gazette*. In those days we all used to hear of the great and active interest he always took in the municipal affairs of this city. He was the opponent of every job and every measure having a tendency to oppress the tax-payers. It was he who fought single-handed his battles against the iniquitous and illegal shop and stall tax; and were it not for his exertions, the obnoxious tax might perhaps have been in existence to this day. (Hear, hear.) The great and general interest he took in the affairs of the Municipality and every matter which concerned the welfare of this city pointed him out as the fittest gentleman to be elected to that chair when it was resigned by the Hon'ble Mr. Scoble, who had also ably filled the place before him. (Hear, hear.) Gentlemen, you all remember that during the period Mr. Connon has been our chairman, we have passed through very eventful times and had many stormy meetings. It was due to Mr. Connon's tact, his varied experience, and his intimate knowledge of the rules of the House of Commons that enabled us to carry on our proceedings with decorum and harmony and successful results. If he ever bade any of us to sit down, it was in the interest of order and though some of us may occasionally have felt a little chagrined, we have on second thoughts found out that we were wrong and that Mr. Connon had been right and had done his duty. (Applause.) Gentlemen, I regret to hear that Mr. Connon declines to act as a member of the Corporation. I regret that he has come to this resolution, for we shall be deprived of his able co-operation and assistance, but as he has told us that that is his final decision, I have nothing further to say on the subject; but this much I can safely say, that though Mr. Connon will not be directly connected with the Corporation, he will continue to take—as he has always done—a warm interest in the municipal advancement of this city. (Applause.)

Mr. Dosabhoy's proposition was as follows:—"That the Justices desire to record their sense of the obligations they are under to their chairman, Mr. Connon, and to express their hearty thanks for the valuable services he has rendered as chairman of the Corporation—an office which he has so ably filled."

Dr. Blaney, in seconding the above resolution, said he had very little to add to the very excellent remarks which had been made by Mr. Dosabhoy. He thought it was indeed to be regretted that Mr. Connon intended leaving them. The loss of his services must be considered a loss to the Municipality. From his intimate knowledge of Mr. Connon for a number of years he could bear testimony to the very active interest which he had always taken in the municipal affairs of the city. He was quite sure that any of them who had been to Mr. Connon for advice on the affairs of the city in times past had always found it sound and good, and Mr. Connon ever ready to give it. He trusted that, although Mr. Connon intended to withdraw from active participation in municipal matters, his advice would be as accessible to them in the future as it had been in the past. He had very much pleasure in seconding the resolution. (Hear, hear).

Mr. James Taylor was sure many of those who heard him did not know one-half the services rendered by Mr. Connon. But those services were not his only claim to their thanks. He had not been instrumental in aiding and guiding public opinion; but he had actually created public opinion in Bombay. (Applause.) He repeated that there was no public opinion in Bombay until he (Mr. Connon) created it by his able conduct of the *Bombay Gazette*. He (Mr. Taylor) was sorry to find that he declined to join the Corporation; and one of his reasons for the step was his official position. That was not, in Mr. Taylor's opinion, a sufficiently strong reason, for they knew that many official men held offices similar to the one which Mr. Connon felt restrained in accepting. They must, however, bow to his decision. (Applause).

Mr. Dosabhoy's proposition was carried by acclamation.

Mr. Connon said he must confess being quite overwhelmed with the kindness that had been shewn him. He did not know to whom he was obliged to reply in acknowledging so kind to him. The time had not come to deliver an eulogy upon himself, and, therefore, would be content with simply thanking his friends, and he might assure them that any sacrifice which he might reasonably be called upon to make in the interests of the Municipality would be cheerfully made by him as far as his public duties permitted him. (Hear, hear.) At all events he had made up his mind not to act in the Corporation; and without saying anything more beyond thanking them, he would ask them to proceed to the business that was before them.

Mr. Connon then read the first seventeen names in the list, leaving out his own, and said they were the sixteen gentlemen elected for the Corporation. The last two were Mr. Kahandas Muncharam and Dr. Atmaram Pandurang, and although they were in a tie, it would not be necessary for them to cast lots, as they both came in in consequence of one member withdrawing. Then they came to Mr. Spencer, who had 36 votes. The next three gentlemen were again in a tie with thirty-four votes each—Messrs. B. M. Waglé, W. G. Hall, and Homejee Cursetjee Dady. If other gentlemen refused to act, he (Mr. Connon) did not know how the matter was to be decided between the three gentlemen last named.

Dr. Blaney—Cast lots.

Rao Saheb V. N. Mandlik said if they were to meet again to decide upon the tie, he thought they had better do it then.

Mr. Connon said they had better go to the Municipal Commissioner's office and cast lots.

It was thereupon proposed by Mr. Connon, and seconded by Rao Saheb V. N. Mandlik,—"That in case of necessity arising for the selection of one or two out of the three gentlemen for whom thirty-four votes each were given, such selection shall be made by lots to be drawn at the office of the Municipal Commissioner."

The proposition was put to vote and carried unanimously.

Dr. Blaney requested permission to propose a resolution which he had no doubt would be received with approbation; and which Mr. Raghunath Narayen had consented to second. It was, "That John Connon, Esq., be appointed the chairman of the Justices."

The proposition was seconded and carried unanimously.

Mr. Connon said he took it as a very great honour; and that he could not help acknowledging the compliment.

A vote of thanks to the chairman closed the proceedings.

HIGH COURT DECREES.

YESTERDAY, at the High Court, the following short causes were heard before Mr. Justice Green:—

EDULJEE BURJORJEE POCHA V. NUSSERWANJEE BYRAMJEE.

Mr. Kassinath Telang, instructed by Messrs. Shapurjee and Thakoredas, on behalf of the plaintiff, applied for a postponement until the 11th November next. The defendant, who appeared in person, consented; and his Lordship granted the application.

KHUTIZABAEE, WIDOW, V. AHMEDJEE ESSAJEE AND ANOTHER.

Neither party was present when the case was first called on, and it was therefore struck out. Soon after Mr. Ardasir B. Kapadia, instructed by Messrs. Dallas and Lynch, on behalf of the plaintiff, applied for a month's postponement, saying that the solicitors' clerk was engaged in another Court when the case was called on and dismissed. The application was made on the ground that negotiations for a settlement were pending. His Lordship granted a month's postponement.

CASES STRUCK OUT.

The undermentioned cases were struck out for want of appearance:—The Justices of the Peace for Bombay v. Shamrao Ramchunder Garud; Mohunlal Heerachund and another v. Abeebchund Gumberchund; and Gokuldas Dawjee v. Jairam Sewjee and others.

THE following cases were disposed of by Mr. Justice Pinhey:—

THAVERDASS KHEMCHUND V. CHELLARAM NATHUMULL.

In giving his decision in this matter, his Lordship said it was a suit filed by the plaintiff to recover Rs. 1,590-12, the amount of balance due on an account stated and adjusted on the 25th of September 1870. The suit was tried as a short cause, and the trial had been unusually protracted on account of the dispute between the parties as to the date of a certain Sindhi letter. On the issue raised by the defendant as to the question of jurisdiction his Lordship held that the High Court of Bombay had not jurisdiction to try the suit. In support of his decision on this point the learned judge cited a case reported in the Madras High Court Reports, in which all the authorities on questions of jurisdiction collected and commented on and where the Court held that "every fact essential to the maintenance of a suit must occur within the limits of the jurisdiction." Neither was the claim in the present suit correctly set forth in the plaint. It appeared to his Lordship that the mis-description of the claim in the plaint was wilfully made for the purpose of snatching an *ex parte* decree. His decision, therefore, would have been the same even had he held that the Court had jurisdiction. Plaintiff's claim was dismissed with costs.

THAVERDAS KHEMCHUND V. LALCHUND MAGJEE AND ANOTHER.

Mr. Telang moved on behalf of the plaintiff for a postponement of the hearing for six weeks as the summons was unserved. Order accordingly.

THE HON. J. K. BYTHELL V. PURSHOTUM JANARDHUNJEE AND ANOTHER.

Mr. Telang, on behalf of one of the defendants, Seetabai, moved for a fortnight's postponemt of the hearing of this suit.

Mr. Lang on behalf of the plaintiff consented.

Order accordingly.

SUITS STRUCK OUT.

The following suits were dismissed for want of appearance:—Merwanjee Framjee Panday and others v. Kharbadjee Hormusjee; The Commercial Bank Corporation v. Arthur Grey; The Asiatic Banking Corporation v. Dyal Jairaz.

TRANSFER OF SUITS FROM THE AHMEDABAD SMALL CAUSES COURT TO THE HIGH COURT.

GHELLABHOY JAISINGBHOY AND OTHERS V. THE B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY COMPANY.

At the High Court yesterday, Mr. Pigot, instructed by Messrs. Prescot and Winter, on behalf of the defendants in the above and three similar suits now pending before the Small Causes Court at Ahmedabad, applied to Mr. Justice Green for a rule *nisi*, requiring the plaintiffs to show cause why a writ of *certiorari* should not issue directing that the above suit should be transferred from the Small Causes Court at Ahmedabad to the High Court at Bombay for hearing. The learned counsel read the 13th article of the Letters Patent, under the provisions of which the High Court has jurisdiction to hear the cases. A similar application had been made to his Lordship to transfer a case from the Small Causes Court at Bombay.

Mr. Justice Green remarked that Mofussil Small Causes Courts are more under the superintendence of the High Court.

Mr. Pigot said the case he referred to was that of Peerbhoy Khemjee v. The B. B. and C. I. Railway (8 Bombay High Court Reports, 59). In that case a rule *nisi* for a writ of *certiorari* having been applied for, his Lordship took time to consider his judgment. Subsequently, in giving his decision, his Lordship held that the late Supreme Court had no doubt the power to remove suits by writ of *certiorari* from the Small Causes Courts to be heard before it; and finally, it was held even in respect to the Bombay Small Causes Court that the High Court had the power to make an order such as the learned counsel now applied for. Mr. Pigot said he moved on the affidavit of Mr. Prescot, defendants' solicitor. The suits were brought for damage caused to the lands of the plaintiffs in the village of Lalleo by reason of the overflow of the river Kshleo, on which the village is situated; and plaintiffs alleged that the overflow was caused by the diversion of the river by the defendants. The defendants admitted that the damage was caused by the overflow of the river, but they denied that it resulted from any diversion of the river by them. The grounds on which the application for a transfer was made, were that important questions of law would turn up in the case; that some of the points would turn upon engineering and scientific questions; that the judge at Ahmedabad, after one of the suits against the Railway Company, in which Mr. Prescot appeared, had finally concluded, communicated with and received certain information from Mr. Ferguson, a Government engineer, in order to assist him in arriving at a decision; that he admitted into evidence certain records and letters without giving the defendants' solicitor an opportunity of cross-examining; and that he had committed certain other irregularities in connection with the case. Many suits were likely to be filed against the company in consequence of the damage caused by the overflow of the river; and questions of law would arise which it was desirable should be decided by the High Court.

Mr. Justice Green—What is the whole amount of the damage caused by the overflow of the river?

Mr. Pigot said he was not in a position to give the amount. Very serious damage had been caused to a populous district; and many suits would probably be filed hereafter.

Mr. Justice Green asked if the learned counsel would give an undertaking for the costs of the plaintiffs in consequence of the transfer of their suits to this Court.

Mr. Pigot said he thought that would be done. The company were anxious to avoid taking any step which should have the appearance of inflicting any hardship upon the plaintiffs. If they were poor, the company did not wish to inflict any hardship upon them and would pay for their cost such sums as to his Lordship might appear reasonable.

Mr. Justice Green granted a rule *nisi* in the four cases filed against the defendants returnable fourteen days after service. The rule, together with copies of the affidavit, to be served in each case in manner as in rule granted in the Canara Land Settlement Case.

GENERAL BROWNRIGG'S HOUSE IN RAMPART ROW.

JANE SEDGWICK V. FRANCIS PENTLAND COLLEY AND OTHERS.

THIS was an old Equity suit in which a decree was made by the High Court on the 25th March 1865 in favour of the plaintiff, who resides in England, by which she was declared entitled to all the property left under the will of the late General Brownrigg, including two houses situated in Rampart Row and a house situated in Military Square, Fort, Bombay. The case came on before Sir Charles Sargent for a final rehearing on the 7th February 1873 and was referred to the Commissioner for taking Accounts. Messrs. Remington and Co. had been treated by the Court for years as the receivers and managers of the abovementioned property in Bombay. One of the houses in Rampart Row, occupied by Messrs. Manisty and Fletcher, is out of repair; and the north wall, facing the building occupied by Messrs. Thacker, Vining, and Co., is in a dangerous state, and had been prevented from falling by shoring put up between it and the opposite building.

Under these circumstances, Mr. Pigot, instructed by Mr. Fletcher, on behalf of Messrs. Remington and Co., the receivers and managers, applied to Sir Charles Sargent on Monday last, for permission to repair the house No. 12 situated in Rampart Row, and to defray the expenses of repairs, estimated at Rs. 7,000, out of the fund in their hands amounting to Rs. 89,000, the proceeds of the rents of the property.

Mr. Pigot said that, unless his Lordship decreed otherwise, Messrs. Remington and Co. would be entitled to execute the repairs.

Sir Charles Sargent thought that a decree in the suit having been made, the Court had nothing to do with the matter.

Mr. Pigot said the accounts had not been completely taken, and the case might still be treated as before the Court. The property was in danger of absolute destruction. The cost of repairs had been estimated by Mr. Gostling, a member of the firm of Messrs. Scott, McClelland and Co., and he said that if the house was not repaired this year, there would be a complete destruction of the property. The application was for the benefit of the plaintiff herself; and it was not likely she would object to the expense for repairs. Shoring had been erected to the north wall during the monsoon, with the permission of Messrs. Thacker, Vining, and Co.; but on the 4th instant, Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy sent a notice that it should be taken down. Some correspondence had taken place; but Mr. Nanabhoy would listen to no neighbourly considerations and threatened legal proceedings unless the shoring was immediately removed. His Lordship would perceive, said the learned counsel, that the necessity for repairs was most pressing after that notice.

Sir Charles Sargent—I don't see that the receivers have any authority to execute repairs, the suit having ended and the decree having been made.

Mr. Pigot said that, under the trusts of the will, and subsequently under the authority of the Court, Messrs. Remington and Co. had acted as the receivers and managers of the property; and it was for the benefit of the lady herself that the repairs should be executed. The machinery of the decree had not been completely worked; the Court was not *functus officio*, and Messrs. Remington and Co. were properly in charge of the property still. The accounts had not yet been taken, and no balace was found due.

Sir Charles Sargent thought that before executing the repairs the managers should ask the consent of the plaintiff.

Mr. Pigot repeated that the repairs were for the benefit of the lady herself and for the benefit of all parties; and that the work was of pressing necessity.

Sir Charles Sargent said it was not shown that repairs other than those to the north wall were absolutely necessary. Another affidavit giving the amount absolutely required for necessay repairs should be made; and the lady should be communicated with. His Lordship's advice was that the managers should come to some terms with the

DISCONTENT OF OFFICERS CONSEQUENT ON THE ABOLITION OF PURCHASE.

PROPOSED ROYAL COMMISSION.

(*Times*, July 11.)

Sir John Pakington asked yesterday for an interesting Return, just presented to the House of Lords, stating the number of Officers of the Army who have memorialized the Commander-in-Chief with reference to their position and prospects consequent upon the Abolition of Purchase, together with copies of all letters written by the Generals commanding Districts in forwarding such memorials. The number of Officers who have thus formally represented their grievances is 2,245. This is a large number, and indicates, unquestionably, the extensive prevalence of discontent. The Duke of Richmond and Colonel Anson stated that as many as three-fourths of the Officers on Home Service felt themselves aggrieved. But the letters of the Generals commanding Districts remove all doubt on this part of the subject. The Return contains 39 such letters, and though most of them are merely formal, a few contain very strong expressions of opinion. Sir Hope Grant, in command at Aldershott, says:—"I am fully convinced as to the strong feeling of discontent and dissatisfaction which prevails amongst the mass of Regimental Officers on the subject," and he adds that, unless some attention be paid to their complaints, he is certain the feeling will go on increasing in intensity. General Greathed, again, commanding at Colchester, says:—"There is a very strong feeling among Officers that they have been dealt with in a summary manner." With whatever justice such discontent may have arisen, there can be no dispute that the fact of its existence is a matter of grave importance. As the Duke of Cambridge said in the House of Lords it is an essential thing to have a contented Army. General Hope Grant's opinion that the discontent will not cure itself is equally incapable of dispute, and it follows that, if we are to maintain the full efficiency of the Army, there should be no delay in endeavouring to discover some method by which the dissatisfaction in question may be removed.

Such a method appears to be indicated in the letters of the Generals. If these letters, as may be presumed, reflect the sentiments of the memorialists, we may draw the satisfactory conclusion that the officers do not prejudge the question they have raised. Sir Hope Grant states that the prevalent sentiment "is mainly owing to an idea they have that their case has never been gone into before an impartial tribunal." General Horsford says it appears to him that "it would be a satisfactory way of silencing complaints on the part of the officers that their claims should be referred to inquiry of such a nature as would satisfy them of its impartiality." General Greathed is of opinion that "a very great relief would be given to this feeling of dissatisfaction by a full and impartial inquiry conducted by men whom the Army could trust;" and Lord Strathnairn expresses the hope that the "respectful request for an impartial inquiry into the subject may be granted." Sir Hope Grant specifies more distinctly the tribunal which is desired. He suggests that "a Royal Commission, before which the Officers could unfold their views and state the points in which they regard themselves as having been unfairly treated, would do more than anything else could to allay the feeling which now so unfortunately prevails." It will, we think, be felt that a request preferred in this spirit ought not to be refused The Officers of the Army have certainly a claim on the country for a full consideration of any complaint which may be preferred by them. It was the undoubted intention of the Legislature, in the Act which provided for the Abolition of Purchase, to do them full justice, and though it was the not unreasonable belief of Parliament that this intention had been followed, it must be admitted that Parliament is not infallible. The Officers should best know their own interests, and it is conceivable they may be able to point out errors in the calculation on which the compensation awarded them was founded. It would not be altogether surprising if there were some minor mistakes, which would promptly be remedied. If a Commission were demanded for any ulterior purpose—if, for instance, the Officers had requested anything like an Arbitration—the concession could not have been granted. But it appears now to be implied that if a Royal Commission should report that the Officers were on the whole fairly dealt with, they would accept that decision, and that, even if not altogether satisfied, they would bow to the judgment of what they would deem a competent authority. To grant such an inquiry could in no way compromise either the Government or the Legislature, and it would at least have the great advantage of bringing the whole grievance to the light of day. At present, notwithstanding a brief debate in the House of Lords, and some remarks by Mr. Cardwell in answer to Sir John Pakington's question in the House of Commons last night, the grievance complained of has been but imperfectly explained. Colonel Anson has not been able to represent the case of his clients in the House of Commons; and, moreover, most men would be better satisfied to state their case in their own way than to have it stated for them. Let a Commission be appointed, and there will remain no ground for saying that the grievances of the Officers have been misunderstood.

The Government, in fact, can hardly refuse the request thus preferred without confessing some sense of weakness in their own case. They are, no doubt, convinced, and we believe with justice, that they have given the Officers all which could be reasonably demanded. If so, the only effect of a Commission would be to show that the complaints now made are for the most part imaginary and unfounded. That some are of this character may be safely inferred from a remark made by General Greathed. He expresses his cordial concurrence in the remonstrances of the officers "as far as they go," but he adds, "I observe that in none of the statements do the officers mention one grievance which has struck me very forcibly. I mean the impossibility of any officer now being able to begin and end his service in the regiment of his choice, unless he can be protected by a rule that regimental promotion should be adhered to as much as possible, and this appears to be entirely forbidden by the new rule which makes Officers interchangeable in the regiments of the brigade to which they belong." Considering the frequency of exchanges under the old system, this grievance can hardly be very formidable; but that it should be preferred at all by a General Officer is an extraordinary illustration of the claims which some officers set up. It has been decided by the superior authorities that it is essential to the welfare of the Army that single battalion regiments should be henceforth brigaded in pairs, and that promotion should run in the brigade, and not in the regiment. This decision has been made with reference to the interests of the whole Army, and we are now told that it is a grievance for Officers to have to submit to it against their personal predilections. It is no question here of money, but of personal taste, and it seems seriously argued that it is unjust for Officers to be required to subordinate such preferences to the general welfare of the service. If no change is to be made which any Officer dislikes, there is, of course, an end to all reform or improvement whatever. In this particular complaint we hope that General Greathed is singular, but we fear that a good deal of the discontent now in question arises unconsciously from similar misconceptions. Officers find they cannot make sure of all they expected when they entered the Army. That is unquestionable; and it is also irremediable. A material re-organization of any service must involve some degree of disappointment to many of its existing members. There is no service [illegible] which does not liable to such disappointments, and the only question is whether actual pecuniary claims have been equitably compensated. In answering that question the public cannot in this instance forget the element of over-regulation prices, and their views of what is just are materially modified by the fact that these irregular claims have been admitted to compensation. But they have been admitted, and the only question now at issue is whether all actual, as distinct from prospective, pecuniary interests have been fairly allowed for. If that question can be answered to the satisfaction of the Officers by a Royal Commission, it is a pity such a Commission, should not be at once appointed.

THE IRISH MEMBERS AND THE REPORTERS.

(*Manchester Examiner*, July 14.)

There is no doubt a ludicrous side to such a display of wounded vanity and mortified self-esteem as was made by Mr. Mitchell-Henry and Mr. Whalley in the House of Commons on Friday morning last. The very collection of the two names is in itself a joke, the breadth of which is heightened by the fact that while one gentleman assures us that the "gallery" is little better than a band of Papists, the other gentleman complains that its members carry Protestant and anti Irish sympathies to such an extent that no member from the sister country can expect his speeches to receive the slightest attention. One cannot, without a lively sense of amusement, compare the estimate which these authors of "rejected addresses" set upon their own oratorical performances with that which seems to have been formed by the reporters, in common with the rest of the world. And if we were not afraid of offending the intense nationality of Mr. Mitchell-Henry by a remark which he would perhaps tack on to the already rather formidable list of Irish wrongs, we should be tempted to say that there was something like a practical bull in trying to punish the newspapers for giving short reports by preventing them from giving any at all. From what transpired during the sitting of the House with closed doors it is clear that both the gentlemen who then took occasion to air their grievances—and in this respect they probably do not stand alone—have a somewhat exaggerated view of the journalistic value of parliamentary reports. No doubt they have their value, like all other items of news; but at the present moment we question whether they possess any very engrossing interest for the British public. Of this we are certain, that we and our contemporaries could very much better afford to dispense with the speeches of hon. members than Parliament could afford to do without the publicity, imperfect though it may be, which we confer upon its proceedings. Allowing that admission to the gallery carries with it an implied moral obligation to give "reasonably" full reports, we should, for our own part, hesitate to accept the privilege if the gentlemen who are addicted to seeing "strangers" in the gallery were to be intrusted with the power of deciding what is a "reasonable" fulfilment of the obligation. After all, some consideration is due to our old friend the "constant reader," and we cannot withhold some sympathy from his sufferings under a series of reports in which what they themselves would consider reasonable prominence was given to the addresses of the unappreciated orators of the House. It certainly would be rather hard to compel him to swallow what the stomach of the House rejects, and yet it is plain that this is what is sought to be done. These complaints of short reports never proceed from gentlemen who have the ear of the House. They always come from those whose appearance is the signal for a count out, whose rising is invariably accompanied by an outburst of cries for a division, or who are just able to obtain a bare toleration during the dull hours while the House is at dinner.

Once let a member get the House to hear him, and he will also get the reporters to report him; and we do not see that he is entitled to figure in print on any other terms. Parliamentary reports are not intended to enable members to send down pamphlets for the delectation of their constituents at the cost of the unfortunate newspapers, who are thus compelled to exclude more interesting matter. Their purpose is to let the country know what goes on in Parliament, how and why it does go on, what are the arguments by which the action of the Legislature is influenced, or what is the tendency of opinion amongst those whose opinion is worth consideration. To the attainmens of that object it is not necessary to preserve a record of speeches which do not influence the deliberations of either House, which have no connection with the action of Parliament, and which do not even represent any opinions of sufficient weight, or conveyed with sufficient ability, to attract the attention of those to whom they are in the first instance offered. Demand, in truth, regulates supply in the matter of reports as in the interchange of other commodities. If reports are just now shorter than they used to be, it is because the public do not want them longer; and we can promise Mr. Whalley and Mr. Mitchell-Henry, and the rest of the noble army of bores, that as soon as any cosiderable number of their fellow-creatures desire to read their remarks *in extenso*, the newspapers will be quite as ready to gratify so singular a taste as tavern-keepers would be to supply train oil and whale blubber to their customers if the Esquimaux *cuisine* were to come into fashion amongst us. Until that time arrives we fear they must be content to find that the estimate which they admit the House places upon their oratory is faithfully reflected in the columns of the daily press. Of one notion we should certainly advise them and those who think with them to disabuse their minds. The threat of starting an official report has no terrors for anybody outside Parliament. No one—certainly not the newspapers—could be injured by the diurnal, weekly, or monthly production of a heap of flaccid and indigestible matter, the perusal of which could hardly be made compulsory except as an item in a sentence of penal servitude. . . . . .

At present the censorship of the press assists and reinforces the censorship of the House upon idle, irrelevant, and verbose speeches. The combined forces are by no means too strong for the enemy with which they have to deal. It stands to reason that if one of these was withdrawn the other would be too weak to do all the work. We are persuaded that the House of Commons are far too sensible of the weight justly attaching to such considerations ever to entertain the idea of starting an official report so long as the really important and essential portions of their debates find their way to the public through independent channels, which possess the right, as they discharge the duty, of sifting the gold from the dross. But we cannot help saying—and this brings us to the serious side of such incidents as that which occurred on Friday last—that the House owes it both to itself and its constituents to place the existing system upon a very different basis from that on which it rests at present. As every one knows, the right of each member, at his mere caprice, to exclude strangers from the gallery is a relic of times when the sittings of the House were held in secret, and when it was in substance as well as in name a breach of privilege to inform the nation what its representatives were doing or saying. Those days are past, and it is, we suppose, universally acknowledged, not only that the nation has a right to this knowledge, but that the influence of the House of Commons and its ability to discharge its functions in a satisfactory manner depend greatly upon its maintaining intimate relations with public opinion out of doors. Those relations are clearly only possible through the medium of the reports in the newspapers, which may thus be said to perform a function essential, if not the existence, yet to the usefulness, of Parliament. That being so, it is in highest degree absurd that any perverse or irritable member who happens to have a quarrel with one or more journals should be able to deprive the whole public of the information they have a right to expect.

ROMISH PRACTICES IN THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

(*Times*, July 15.)

A motion made yesterday by Lord Oranmore, on the subject of Confession in the Church of England, elicited an important speech from the Archbishop of Canterbury, and provoked a somewhat lively discussion. Lord Oranmore justly denounced the doctrines and practices of the extreme High Churchmen, and called on the Bishops to adopt equally extreme measures in repressing them. The Archbishop, of course, replied that he could not strain the law in order to punish curates, and that "to inhibit all the clergymen "whose proceedings we do not approve" would not be a wise course. The House of Lords, moreover, was not likely to entertain Lord Oranmore's proposal for the appointment of a Committee to consider by what legislative means the dangers now threatening the Church may be averted. Nevertheless, it is unsatisfactory to find that the discussion ends in little less than a general confession of inability to remedy these evils. The Archbishop of York offers us the consolation that the speeches made in the House would have the effect of an appeal to the Church at large, both clerical and lay, and "would do far more good than anything he could say to individuals." The speech of the Archbishop of Canterbury carried, indeed, this burden throughout. Dr. Tait appeals to the Government not to appoint High Church Professors, to patrons not to give benefices to men of extreme opinions, to Churchwardens to be on the watch against innovations, and to Parliament to intrust more power to the Bishops. The justice of much of this appeal must be admitted, and, no doubt, the Bishops are somewhat unduly made the scapegoats of the existing abuses. But, at the same time, it does not tend to assuage the growing alarm that the Archbishops should tell us, in effect, that they do not very well see what they can do. The fact adduced by the Archbishop of York is of itself sufficient to dissipate the encouragement he would offer us. He reminded the House that twenty-two years ago a monster petition was presented to the Queen praying for the repression of grievances very similar to the present. A generation in the life of the Church has passed, and "it is strange that at the present time exactly the same state of things appears to exist, for which the Bishops are again asked to provide a remedy." Before Dr. Thomson throws the whole blame on "those patrons of livings who appoint men of strong opinions to fill them," he should be able to show that the Bishops have in the interval done their part. But by his own showing we have to face the fact of an increasing evil, against which the mild and general measures hitherto adopted have proved wholly ineffectual. Yet he holds out to us no hope of any more vigorous measure, and is content to admit, as the only just conclusion, that the task imposed on the Bishops is "too great for them to undertake."

If this is the spirit in which the heads of the Church meet the present crisis, the prospects before us are discouraging. The language of the Archbishops yesterday was, in fact, an echo of their reply to the Church Association, in which, while assuring the memorialists they would do their best, they at the same time implied that they could do little more than they had done already. We have endeavoured more than once to appreciate fairly the difficulties of the Bishops' position; but we are not prepared to acquiesce in this inactive policy. Nothing can be more explicit than the language in which the Archbishop denounces the practices complained of. He considers it a great misfortune that certain persons in the Metropolis should be disposed "to violate the law of the Church and of the land," and he passes a servere censure upon the clergymen who signed recent petitions to convocation. But we look for some action to support this language, and we are practically told that we must look after ourselves—that the laity must use more consistently the powers they already possess, and that the advisers of the Crown must take care to appoint to Professorships and other posts of preferment persons who are "perfectly loyal." The undoubted fact, however, that there are laymen even more superstitious than the Clergy whom they support in no way releases the Bishops from the duty of keeping the Clergy within just limits. It is the privilege of lay members of the Church to be as superstitious or heretical as they please. They act for themselves alone, and are under no special obligations. But a Clergyman is the servant of the congregation, and in that capacity has bound himself to observe certain rules prescribed for the benefit of the whole body. It does not follow because a man is the patron of a living that the extreme practices he may favour are to be forced upon the parishioners; and it is one of the functions of the law and part of the duties of the Bishops to see that the extravagancies of individual laymen are not adopted by the Clergy whom they may nominate. The right of nomination has great value, as a means of insuring that various opinions shall be fairly represented in the Church; but it would become intolerable unless the law imposed certain limits to the diversity. The Bishops, in short, are expected to maintain the interests of the whole against the encroachments of parties or individuals; and to make the existence of such encroachments an excuse for not repressing them is simply to confess meekly that the task is "too great for them to undertake." In the face of notorious facts it must be very difficult to satisfy the public that the Bishops do all they can. The Archbishop admits, for instance, that the Privy Council has "in almost every instance ordered these illegal practices to be discontinued." But has any adequate attempt been made to enforce the order? Does not the Archbishop himself denounce "certain persons calling themselves the English Church Union," who declare before the whole country that they consider the recent decisions destitute of any spiritual validity, and who call on the Bishops to disregard them? What answer has in practice been given to that appeal? Is it not the fact that distinguished ecclesiastics openly refuse obedience to the law thus declared? Have they not ostentatiously avowed their intention to violate it? And are they not permitted to put this "disloyalty" into practice with perfect impunity? A little plain speaking would do good on this subject; and the truth probably is that the Bishops shrink from any step which might drive the High Church party as a body into some precipitate course of action. We do not believe there is any such risk as they apprehend. If the question were brought to an issue, it would probably be found, as Lord Salisbury said, that the percentage of folly in the church is much less than the noise made by it would indicate. But, at any rate, the time has come when the risk must be incurred. There is no limit to the disorganization before us if the open violation of law is to be tolerated. It is not worth while to retain men in the church who refuse obedience to its lawful authorities. There is no sufficient evidence as yet of a necessity to alter the Formularies. Let us first obtain the application of those which already exist. Without deviating in the slightest degree from impartiality, the Bishops could at least make obedience the condition of toleration. Let that test be firmly applied, and it will then be time to complain of the existing laws being ineffectual.

The public will hardly accept Lord Salisbury's contented view of the state of the Church. He thinks that because it is quite certain habitual Confession can never become a national practice, it is needless and undignified to be alarmed at its development. The percentage of folly among the Clergy is not, he thinks, greater than among the Peers, and he pleads with a kindly sympathy for its toleration. But the difference is that whereas the language of a foolish Peer is only occasionally troublesome to his brother Peers, the practices and the teaching of a foolish Clergyman are a standing injury to his parish. The law imposes him upon his people; he has the control of the spiritual ministrations on which they depend, and it is a very great hardship that every parish in the country should be liable to the sudden invasion of a hot-headed priest, who Romanizes the services and proceeds to inculcate the duty of habitual Confession. The man whose wife or daughter has been misled by this kind of fanaticism will hardly be consoled by the assurance that only two and a half per cent. of the Clergy inculcate similar superstitions. He has a right to be protected against them in his parish church. If such protection cannot be afforded in one parish, every man feels himself open to the same danger. Moreover, a certain class of Clergymen will always be liable to a strong temptation to superstitious practices, and it is never safe to neglect their growth. No doubt, as the Archbishop said, there are other dangers besides superstition threatening both in our own and other Churches. But let each be dealt with as it arises. It will at least be no check to the spread of Rationalism to allow the development of a superstitious travestie of sound religion.

QUICK TRAVELLING.

It is said that a journey round the city of Nineveh occupied three days. Great Britain in its longest dimensions can now be traversed in less than half that time. The extremities of the island are now, to all intents and purposes, as near to London as Surrey and Hertfordshire were a hundred years ago. Such is the rapidity with which we can now be transferred from one part of the country to another, that a trip of a few hours only is necessary to convey the traveller from Kent to Northumberland, from Norfolk to Anglesey or from Devonshire to the Highlands. As an illustration, let it be supposed that we are at Penzance, near Land's End, and urgent business demands our being at Aberdeen, in the north of Scotland, with the least possible delay. We take our tickets, and start from Penzance by the train leaving at 10 a.m., passing through Plymouth, Bristol, Gloucester, Worcester, Birmingham, Stafford, Lancaster, Carlisle, through the Vale of Clyde, past Stirling Castle and Perth, and arrive at our destination at twelve o'clock the next day, having accomplished a journey of 800 miles in 26 hours. In the old coach times, it would perhaps have taken half as many days to travel so great a distance, seeing that a hundred years ago there was only one coach in all Scotland in communication with London, that it set out from Edinburgh only once a month, and that the journey occupied five or six days—sometimes a week, according to the state of the weather. Again, by leaving Euston-square at 8-40 in the evening, a passenger will arrive at Inverness at 2-45 p.m. the next day, having accomplished a journey of 600 miles in 18 hours. Among many other instances of quick travelling may be mentioned London to Plymouth (247 miles) in 6 hours, London to Edinburgh (399 miles) in 9¼ hours, or to Aberdeen (543 miles) in 17 hours, London to Holyhead (260 miles) in 6 hours and 40 minutes, London to Manchester (188¾ miles) in 5 hours, Newcastle to Plymouth (428 miles) in 14 hours and 10 minutes. . . . . A table in a late number of the *Engineer* gives an elaborate comparison of the times occupied by express trains on the nine great railways which have their termini in London, and the result of the old statement is to show that the average rate of speed at which the quickest expresses travel on the main lines of railway is 47¾ miles an hour, a pace which is probably at least 10 miles an hour faster than that attained in any other country in the world. Indeed, there are two lines on which this pace is exceeded. The ten o'clock Great Northern train from London to the north, is timed in "Bradshaw" to arrive at Peterborough at 11-30. The distance is 76½ miles, and the rate at which the train is actually timed to travel is 51 miles an hour. But the broad-gauge west of England trains on the Great Western beat even the Great Northern. The train which leaves Paddington at 11-45 makes the run to Swindon, 77½ miles, without stopping, and does the journey in three minutes less than an hour and a half. This really means an uniform pace of 53¼ miles an hour. The Great Northern express falls off in its pace after it has passed Peterborough, and the quickest train between Granthaim and York travels at something under 45 miles an hour. The Great Western express does the 29½ miles from Swindon to Bath in 34 minutes, a pace equivalent to 52 miles an hour. The journey from London to Bath by the 11-45 train is, in fact, the quickest in the world. The distance is 106¾ miles; it is timed for 2 hours and 13 minutes, including 10 minutes' stoppage at Swindon. The actual time spent in travelling is, therefore, 2 hours and 3 minutes, which if something over 52 miles an hour. There are parts of other lines on which this high rate of speed is nearly reached; but there are none in which it is kept up for any considerable distance. The South-Eastern Railway has a piece of very easy line between Tunbridge and Ashford, and one of their trains is timed to travel over the 26½ miles in 31 minutes, equivalent to 51½ miles an hour. The midland attains its greatest speed on the piece of straight and level line between Leicester and Trent, where 29¾ miles are travelled in 28 minutes, a rate of 44½ miles an hour. The London and North-Western trains travel quickest on the line which runs along the Trent Valley from Rugby to Stafford, where 51 miles are accomplished in 1 hour and 7 minutes, and one of the trains runs the whole 77½ miles from Rugby to Crewe in 1 hour and 40 minutes, a pace of 45½ miles an hour. The five o'clock train on the London and Brighton line does the whole distance of 50½ miles in 1 hour and 5 minutes; a rate of 46¾ miles an hour; but this train actually travels just half a mile an hour faster than this after it has passed East Croydon. The South-Western nowhere attains a pace of more than 43¾ miles an hour, and that only in the 40¾ miles between Salisbury and Yeovil, which the 2-10 train does in 56 minutes. As to the Great Eastern, 41 miles an hour seems to be its fastest. —*Leisure Hour*

CONSTANT FAILURES.

RICH MARRIAGES.

One of the most inexplicable things in this unintelligible world is the reason which induce any man to marry a woman for her money. She must be powerfully rich to make his position decent even as to outward appearances; it never can under any possible circumstances be comfortable, still less pleasant. A bachelor with two hundred a-year who is not a downright fool may live free from debts and bother in any place, and give himself a fair quantity of amusement if he does not fiddle and spoil himself. Now any man of average abilities and education may earn two hundred a-year; and what on earth he can want with more, which cannot be had without vexation, it would puzzle a philosopher to decide. Good birth and high connections no longer signify much out of the army and Government offices, and no reasonable being pays the smallest attention to them. If a young fellow has only moderately quiet manners, and is neither bumptious nor troublesome, he can get into any society he pleases; not, perhaps, very quickly in England, where society is still split into exclusive sets, but certainly abroad, where society is much easier and more agreeable. Good clothes do not cost much, nor do good food and wine if they are got at the proper places. Excellent bachelor quarters may be got for about twelve pounds a-year, and, although washerwomen are expensive acquaintances, they do not ruin a single man. In the worst weather he wants no better carriages than an Ulster coat and a pair of India-rubber goloshes which will take him out dryshod and decent to the house of a duchess, if he is goose enough to go there; and if he is not he can find good fellowship wherever there is a garrison town, an artist's studio, or a newspaper correspondent. After all the hard things that has been said about it, Bohemia is the most cheerful residence in this world, and as for its wickedness—well, its inhabitants are not very sly and secret in their ways, and they sometimes drink gin-and-water, or "petit bleu," they go to suburban theatres and gossip with the actresses, but they do not keep a private bottle of brandy in their bedrooms, and they do not commit such acts as a certain discreet gentleman who is now before the public for contracting a sham marriage, or as that reverend gentleman who lately amused himself with wholesale polygamy. It is not worth their while—it is not worth any man's while—to do shady and secret things; but a young fellow who wears his poverty and his faults upon his sleeve may take the world easily and live in it as cheaply as he likes.

It is a very different pair of shoes if he marries Mrs. or Miss Pinchbeck with twenty or thirty or even fifty-thousand pounds for a fortune. Then straightway he enters into the world of silver forks and becomes an abject slave of King Gunter. Possibly, the lady, unless she is of a rare and generous disposition, has a very high idea of her property. But what is fifty thousand pounds? It is just fifteen hundred a year well secured, and no more. A moderate-sized London house in a good neighbourhood is not let under five hundred a-year, and any experienced householder will tell a young married couple that their expenses, if conducted with strict economy, will represent about ten times the amount of their house-rent—that means to say that a family man who expects to be decently well housed, with a fair share of air and light, must lay his account to spend five thousand a year if he is not prepared to bury himself in the country and pass the uninteresting existence of a mole. Five thousand a-year will not enable a London family to indulge in any luxuries. It signifies merely a hand-to-hand struggle with the coachbuilder, the job-master, the milliner, the governess, the schoolmaster, the college don, the butcher, baker, tinker, tailor, soldier, sailor, and candlestickmaker. Fifteen hundred a-year is absolute poverty anywhere but at Islington, and it is hard lines for a brisk young gentleman to be confined all his days in a third-rate suburb.

Suppose he even contrives to win what is called one of the great prizes of the marriage lottery—suppose he carries off the Honourable Miss Grubb, only daughter and sole heiress of the newest pawnbroker peer; suppose he marries Mrs. Vamp, the eminent Government Contractor's widow, or Lady Selina Scamp, widow of the still more eminent Permanent Clerk? Poor fellow! Perhaps he may get twenty thousand a year with her, perhaps thirty; but it will be all settled on herself. He will have little or nothing to spend out of it. He will never feel quite at home in his own house, and will always be liable to be turned out of it. Why should a man consent to be tormented by a cantankerous wife on such terms as these? He will be merely a captive to her. He must take her out morning, noon, and night, possibly in a carriage, till every nerve in his body rises up against him for want of wholesome exercise and rational amusement. Very likely she will insist on his being at home every evening at ten o'clock. Still more probably she will not allow him to go out at all. He must give up his friends for her friends, his pleasures for her pleasures, however distasteful both may be to him; and he must never appear in any public place except in full dress and in attendance upon her. It would be quite scandalous for a married man to drive down to Ascot, or to take part in a cricket match, or to put on a flannel jacket and row upon the river with a few old college chums. Yet these are very harmless actions in a bachelor. The twenty thousand a-year, however, must all be spent on tall footmen, court dresses, fine furniture, and crush parties, for which no man worth a straw cares one button. What can the unfortunate creature do? He gets up in the morning, and the late Mrs. Vamp has a headache. She can take nothing but a cup of tea and some dry toast because she was not asked to the Marchioness of Highdowderry's garden party the day before, or because she was asked and got huffed. Her husband must pass all his morning and the best part of the day in getting her into a good humour, and if he so much as looks towards his hat—why "he is a brute," and there is an end of the subject. Let him go out if he dares. He will have to give strict account of every minute of his time. Woe betide him if their dinner be unaccounted for; he will come home then to hysterics and sharp speeches. He may have better dinners than he got at the "Rag," or at Brobant's; but he will have no appetite to eat them. He may have softer beds than at the Temple, or in barracks, but he will seldom get a night's rest. A rich wife is the proprietress of her husband. She considers that she has bought him body and soul. He must take up her quarrels, and rage against her enemies. She is like a north wind for ever blustering fitfully round him. She might be a delightful friend, as all wives may be, if they do not pass their whole lives in governing and teasing their husbands; but she prefers to insult him, and sit upon him, and take the spirit out of him till he looks and feels like a wet fowl, because he belongs to her, and she may do what she likes to him or with him. Upon the whole, and all things duly considered, it is better for a young man, and still more desirable for an old one, to live in any scrambling hand-to-mouth sort of way with peace and liberty than to marry the richest wife who ever brought her temper and her money into the matrimonial stock exchange.—*Vanity Fair.*

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